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Victoria Daily Times

VOL. 39.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1911

COAL! COAL!
Hall & Walker
1232 Government Street
TELEPHONE 83.

NO. 53

ON THE FIRING LINE

Pulsebeats of the Warriors
Shown by Tongue and Pen From
Ocean to Ocean in Canada's
Greatest Conflict.

The Tories are circulating pamphlets asking the workingmen whether they want Eastern wages as well as Eastern prices for food-stuffs. The wage earner who thinks will stop and ask how is it that with foodstuffs so much cheaper in Seattle wages are higher than in Victoria and Vancouver. He will ask if there is any danger as the Tories claim, why that Eastern condition has not struck Seattle and other American coast cities. When he has thought for a few moments he will see that the game of the Tories is to fool the worker into the mistake of Mr. McBride and "raise the duty still higher." That is the way real danger comes.

PAWING THE DUST.

(Montreal Witness.)

It is hard to see what good it does the protection cause to show that the most protected country in the world is suffering reverses and has been thereby forced to seek a measure of free trade. Curiously, this is alleged of the country whose potent charms are going to fascinate us till we drop willingly into its maw. The argument would tell in every way against the protectionist claim. Yet one paper has sent out its myrmidons to gather such material in the United States. They, of course, had not to go far to get what they wanted. The first cities across the line, Buffalo and Detroit, were found to be going straight to the dogs. In Detroit one found just such a line of out-of-works as might be seen any day about some of our charities, and snapped it for his paper. "That's a fine line of bunk," elegantly remarked the superintendent of the state free employment bureau when he saw this evidence of Detroit's decadence. "The paper has photographed fifteen or twenty bums who wouldn't take a job that they could help it. See that man out there against the post. He has not done a day's work this year that I know of; yet there's all kinds of work that he could have had. His ambition is to do half a day's work for twenty-five cents and spend that for whiskey. There is work for every one that wants work. In the past two days close on three hundred men have been given good jobs. The applications for women are more than we can supply." All this is neither here nor there. The whole question is whether we want or not to sell to the United States for more than we now get and buy from them for less than we now pay. All the rest is dust in the eyes.

THE BRITISH-BORN.

(W. A. Fraser of Victoria, in Toronto Globe.)

Here is the song of the "British-born"—the English-born: "Wide are the gates of my ocean ports; And free of the tithe, my corn; I laugh in their beards when they threaten me; Here's a toast to the British-born."

Here's the song of the British-born—the Canada-born: "Wide are the fields of this golden land; And rich is the flush of the youthful morn;

I laugh in my heart when they cuddle me; And walk erect like a British-born."

FRENCH PROPOSALS MAY BE ACCEPTED

TO-DAY'S BASEBALL

NORTHWESTERN LEAGUE

At Seattle—First inning: Vancouver, 0; Seattle, 0. Second inning: Vancouver, 0; Seattle, 1. Batteries—Gervais and Lewis; Wiggs and Whaling.

At Portland—First inning: Tacoma, 0; Portland, 0. Second inning: Tacoma, 2; Portland, 0.

Third inning: Tacoma, 0; Portland, 1.

Batteries—Baker and Siebt; Bloomfield and Moore.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

At Philadelphia—

First Game. R. H. E.

New York 3 8 0

Philadelphia 2 10 3

Batteries—Mathewson and Meyers; Moore and Madden. Eleven innings.

At Pittsburgh—

Second Game. R. H. E.

New York 2 8 1

Philadelphia 9 1 2

Batteries—Marquard and Meyers; Stack and Madden.

First Game. R. H. E.

Cincinnati 3 9 2

Pittsburgh 2 9 2

Batteries—Funk and McLean; Leffeld and Gibson.

At Brooklyn—

Second Game. R. H. E.

Cincinnati 4 8

Pittsburgh 14 17 1

Batteries—Keefe, Humphreys and McLean; Severod, Ames and Gibson.

Second Game. R. H. E.

Boston 4 19 1

Brooklyn 2 7 1

Batteries—Brown and Faridan; Knetzer, Scanlon and Erwin.

First Game. R. H. E.

Boston 5 7 1

Brooklyn 8 6 1

Batteries—Tyler, Griffin, Hogg and Kling; Burke and Bergen.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

At Chicago— R. H. E.

Cleveland 2 9 3

Batteries—Gregg and Smith; Walsh and Block.

At Boston—

First Game. R. H. E.

Philadelphia 1 5 1

Boston 9 8 2

Batteries—Bender, Plank and Thomas; Cicotte and Carrigan.

Second Game. R. H. E.

Philadelphia 3 5 0

Boston 1 7 2

Batteries—Plank and Thomas; Collins and Carrigan.

At New York— R. H. E.

Washington 9 5 0

New York 6 9 1

Batteries—Groome, Becker and Street; Caldwell and Blair.



TAKING HIS "MEDICINE"

MUST VACATE HOUSES.

Notices Served By Company on Miners At Coal Creek and Michel.

SPEND NIGHT AT SEA IN OPEN BOAT

ELEVEN PERSONS RESCUED BY LIFE SAVERS

UNIDENTIFIED SCHOONER WAS DESTROYED BY FIRE—NO TRACE OF CREW

ACCUSED OF MANSLAUGHTER.

Winnipeg, Sept. 1.—One of the most interesting prosecutions which has come before the local court commenced yesterday when Joseph Black and Fred Kroger were charged with manslaughter. About one month ago a scaffold in the C. P. R. yards collapsed, precipitating John Poborowicz to his death. The coroner's jury found that there had been negligence in the construction of the scaffold. It has since learned that Black and Kroger built it. The present charge is the result. The case was remanded for a week.

The same action has been taken at Michel.

KILLED BY TRAIN.

Mahone, N. B., Sept. 1.—Florence Lantz, aged 17, is dead, and Whitney Hamm, aged 29, will die as the result of an accident here last night. Miss Lantz slipped from the Halifax South-western railway platform under the wheels of an excursion train, dragging Hamm with her. The girl was instantly killed.

Steamer Abandoned.

Charleston, S. C., Sept. 1.—It was reported to-day that the liner Lexington, wrecked off the mouth of the Edisto river, has been abandoned by Captain Connally and his crew of 45 men. The passengers were brought here yesterday by the revenue cutter Yiammaraw.

Steamer Burned.

New York, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Wrecked reports received here late yesterday afternoon from the steamer Oklahoma, bound from New York to Port Arthur, Texas, tell of the burning of an unidentified schooner at sea. Only the mizzenmast of the schooner was standing when the Oklahoma passed her. The Oklahoma tried vainly to make out the name of the vessel and searched the rough seas in the vicinity in an equally vain endeavor to locate the crew.

The real difficulty in the way of an early settlement, it is believed, lies in the special commercial and mining guarantees which Germany may seek in Morocco, as nothing can be given to the United States, even in the most casual way, but who will barter away tremendous areas of timber and agricultural lands to foreign speculators, apparently does not believe that that example is better than precept.

In spite of tariff walls almost half of our trade is with the United States. You cannot buck the laws of nature.

Situation Complicated.

Berlin, Sept. 1.—The Moroccan situation, with the return of M. Cambron, French ambassador, carrying fresh instructions from the French government, enters upon a new stage which it is hoped will be decisive. Herr von Klemmer-Wachter, the foreign secretary, and Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, who are both in Berlin, conferred at length during the day.

It is said the German government is in possession of the French view point and the general proposals of the French with reference to safeguarding Germany's commercial interests in Morocco are regarded as satisfactory, but the supplement of details is complicated by the compensation question. This probably will entail a prolonged discussion.

EXPECTED TO SOLVE MOROCCAN PROBLEM

No Special Privileges for Germany—Great Britain and France Agree

POLITICS AND BUSINESS.

(London Advertiser.)

And Mr. Peiley or his paper company does not stand alone. Mr. Flavelle, as president of the Davies Packing Company, has been depicting the future of that concern in the rosier hues, while as a politician he has prophesied blue ruin. It is the same thing with Mr. Foster and Mr. German. As directors of a great Ontario fruit company they have been advertising in Great Britain its unrivaled prospects, while as politicians at Ottawa they wring their hands over its impending destruction by the reciprocity pact. Not long ago Hon. Mr. Hanna spoke at Sarnia on the great developments bound to come in the canning industry, without considering for a moment the setback which as a politician he professes to fear, should the agreement become law.

DR. CLARK ELECTED.

(Calgary Albertan.)

E. B. Reid, an American farmer on a large scale who has a big farm in the Orla district, was in the city Saturday. Interviewed by the Albertan, Mr. Reid said he hoped reciprocity would be accepted by the Canadian people. If it was it would be a great thing for the western country. Not only from the good advantages that the farmer would obtain through the American market, but the country itself would develop faster, as reciprocity would be the means of bringing American farmers to farm in this country. Speaking of the Olds riding, Mr. Reid said that as far as he knew, the present member, Dr. Clark, would have a comparatively easy time getting back again. He had not even heard of any opposition to him, and should he have, any, the farmers in the Olds riding are solid for reciprocity.

A BOON TO CONSUMERS

A scare-crow is an object designed to frighten poor creatures who do not know any better, from paraking of something they want very badly.

The scare-crows erected by the Tories to prevent the people from getting something they want very badly, namely, cheap food, are really insulting to the intelligence of our people.

The man who tells you that you must not have anything to do with the United States, even in the most casual way, but who will barter away tremendous areas of timber and agricultural lands to foreign speculators, apparently does not believe that that example is better than precept.

In spite of tariff walls almost half of our trade is with the United States. You cannot buck the laws of nature.

The stronger each unit of the Empire, the stronger will be the Empire. Let each unit expand according to its best requirements.

Opponents of Reciprocity say that everything is in a most satisfactory condition, and that everybody has all that he can reasonably ask for, and yet at the same time they are moving Heaven and earth to prejudice the minds of the workingmen against the Laurier administration. Reciprocity is especially and particularly in the best interests of the workingman, but the country itself would develop faster, as reciprocity would be the means of bringing American farmers to farm in this country.

It is said the German government is in possession of the French view point and the general proposals of the French with reference to safeguarding Germany's commercial interests in Morocco are regarded as satisfactory, but the supplement of details is complicated by the compensation question. This probably will entail a prolonged discussion.

RAILWAY COMMISSION:

C. P. R. Granted Permission to Expropriate Land At Coquitlam.

Vancouver, Sept. 1.—The railway commission to-day gave the C. P. R. permission to expropriate for railway purposes all lands it says it requires in Coquitlam for its terminals there.

There were many objections of farmers and others holding land in that vicinity who declared that the railway wanted the land for other than for railway purposes, because the tract proposed for the shop was four times as large as the area of the great Angus shop in Minto. The commissioners, however, did not care to go behind the affidavit of Sir William Whyte, who had declared that all of the property mentioned was required for the company.

SECHELT UNFIT FOR SOOKE RUN

COURT OF INQUIRY GIVES DECISION IN LOCAL CASE

Shipping Board of Inspection
Recommended—Wreck Due
to Carrying Deck Cargo

The court of Marine enquiry this morning handed down its finding in the inquiry regarding the loss of the steamer Sechelt, which foundered off Becher Bay March 24 last, saying that the vessel was not fitted for the Victoria-Sooke run and that Inspector of Hulls John C. Kinghorne should not have given permission for the vessel to take that run.

In reply to an inquiry to-day he said with great deliberation: "The policy of rapid extensions of buildings throughout the west by the Hudson's Bay Company, gave a most emphatic denial to the report that the company had abandoned for an indefinite time its policy of 'building extensions' throughout the west."

It is held the route should not be classed as within the 'inland waters' and that a grave error was made in doing this according to sec. 72 of the Canada Shipping act. The additional superstructure is held to have tended to lessen her original stability, and the court holds that the inspectors should, if necessary, satisfy themselves by actual test that the stability of the vessel has not been jeopardized.

The court condemns the fact that although the Sechelt was taken from the Vancouver-Sechelt run to a more dangerous one the inspectors did not inspect her before she commenced that route, holding that there was an open violation of secs. 559 and 556 and that the vessel was really running on a route for which she had no certificate, as verbal permission had been given, and recommends that additional inspectors should be appointed, bringing into effect a board of inspection for B. C. which would pass on all ships plying in B. C. waters.

(Concluded on page 12.)

WILL RUSH WORK IN THIS CITY

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY HAS AGGRESSIVE POLICY

Stores Commissioner Says Ex-
tensions Will Be Rapidly
Carried Out

Winnipeg, Sept. 1.—Commissioner Burbridge, of the Hudson's Bay Company, gave a most emphatic denial to the report that the company had abandoned for an indefinite time its policy of "building extensions" throughout the west.

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Rexall
Remedies

We have a full line of these preparations.



Don't be told that you can't get Rexall preparations here.

When you want any Rexall goods, call at

CAMPBELL'S PRESCRIPTION STORE

Our Prices Are Reasonable

We are prompt, we are careful, and we use the best in our work. Cor. Fort and Douglas Sts.

Now Is Your Chance for Preserving Peaches
\$1 Per Crate \$1

Windsor Grocery Company
Opposite Post Office.
Government Street.

SAVE STRENGTH WORRY MONEY

BY USING AN

Electric Iron

FREE TRIAL FOR TEN DAYS

Anywhere there is a light socket you can take your Iron, and in a jiffy you are ready to work.

Phone us, we make prompt delivery.

B. C. Electric Railway Co., Ltd.
TELEPHONE 1609
P. O. BOX 1580

COPAS & YOUNG

THE FIRM THAT MADE ANTI-COMBINE GROCERY PRICES and saved YOU many a dollar. SUPPORT THEM.

INDEPENDENT CREAMERY BUTTER, the most popular butter of the day; 3 lbs.	\$1.00
FINEST GRANULATED SUGAR 20-pound sack	\$1.15
CALGARY RISING SUN BREAD FLOUR Per sack	\$1.65
SUPERFINE TOILET SOAP 9 cakes for	25c
DR. PRICE'S OR ROYAL BAKING POWDER 12-ounce can	35c
CREAM OF WHEAT Per packet	20c
OGILVIE'S FAMOUS ROLLED OATS 8-pound sack	35c
PURNELL'S PURE MALT VINEGAR Quart bottle	15c
COX'S GELATINE Per packet	10c

Copas & Young

ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS

Corner Fort and Broad Streets

Grocery Dept. Phones 94, 95. Liquor Dept. Phone 1632

Quick Delivery

CHOICE FIR DOORS Large stock, new designs, lowest prices. Both front and interior doors, Grates, Mantels, Tiles, etc.

Moore & Whittington, Lumber Mfrs. and Dealers
Factory and show rooms 2614-2620 Bridge Street. Phone 2697

Victoria West

If you are looking for a house, I have several good buys in this locality at very easy terms, or can build you one to suit any purpose.

The only lot in Burleith that can be bought at **\$1,000**

T. REDDING

Phones 2208 and L1293.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

Daily Report Furnished by the Victoria Meteorological Department

Victoria, Sept. 1-5 a. m. A high area still holds off the Coast, with another area central over Northern Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The low pressure area is central over the Mississippi states. Fair weather is general on the Pacific slope, while in the prairie provinces rain has fallen at Winnipeg and Minnedosa, and a thunderstorm occurred at the latter. Normal temperatures are general in these districts.

Forecasts.

For 36 hours ending 5 p. m. Saturday. Victoria and vicinity—Light to moderate westerly winds, fair and warm.

Lower Mainland—Light to moderate winds, fair and warm.

Reports at 5 p. m.

Victoria—Barometer, 30.08; temperature, 51; minimum, 51; wind, 3 miles N. W.; weather, part cloudy.

Vancouver—Barometer, 30.08; temperature, 52; minimum, 52; wind, calm; weather, clear.

Kamloops—Barometer, 30.02; temperature, 54; minimum, 54; wind, 4 miles W. weather, clear.

Edmonton—Barometer, 30.06; temperature, 46; minimum, 44; wind, 4 miles W.; rain, 30%; weather, clear.

Winnipeg—Barometer, 29.88; temperature, 56; minimum, 54; wind, 10 miles N. E.; rain, 30%; weather, clear.

Victoria Daily Weather.

Observations taken 5 a. m., noon and 3 p. m., Thursday:

Temperature.

Highest 51

Lowest 51

Average 52

Bright sunshine, 6 hours 48 minutes.

General state of weather, fair.

FOR FALLING HAIR

You Run No Risk When You Use This Remedy.

We promise you that, if your hair is falling out, and you have not let it go too far, you can repair the damage already done by using Rexall "93" Hair Tonic, with persistency and regularity, for a reasonable length of time. It is a scientific, cleansing, antiseptic-germicidal preparation, that destroys microbes, stimulates good circulation around the hair roots, promotes hair nourishment, removes dandruff and restores hair health. It is as pleasant to use as pure water, and it is delicately perfumed. It is a real toilet necessity.

We want you to try Rexall "93" Hair Tonic with our promise that it will cost you nothing unless you are perfectly satisfied with its use. It comes in two sizes, prices, 50c and \$4.00. Remember, you can obtain Rexall Remedies in this community only at our store—The Rexall Store, D. E. Campbell, corner Fort Street and Douglas Street.

Mr. Gillespie states that the office at

Victoria is constantly besieged by men

who are desirous of going north on this

very work. The contemptible misstate-

ment of the facts in this case with a

view to discrediting the government is

only of the same piece as the persistent

perversion of incidents by the morning

paper.

As to the strike of workers at Digby

Island, Mr. Gillespie states there is not

one word of truth in the report. The men

made a demand for still higher pay,

were refused and told that the present

rate must rule, and if they would not

work for that money they could quit and

after trying all round Prince Rupert

to obtain employment, the men found

no wages equal to those paid on the

public works was obtainable, every

man returned and asked for his old

work to be given back. Some of them

were taken back, but in many cases

their places were filled by other competi-

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NO STRIKE OF MEN AT DIGBY ISLAND

D. L. Gillespie Makes Direct Denial of Distorted Story in Morning Colonist

D. L. Gillespie, Manager of the Pacific Coast Construction Company, building marine yard at Digby Island, called on the Times this morning to contradict a maliciously false article appearing in the Colonist of to-day headed, "Strike of Carpenters at Digby Island." The article in the Colonist says:

"A strike of carpenters at the new marine and fisheries depot at Digby Island, close to Prince Rupert, has brought out features which indicate that the Liberal government has been giving the workmen at the marine and fisheries depot anything but a square deal."

"The facts are that on Wednesday all of the carpenters engaged on the marine depot work, signed a petition asking for an eight-hour day, with 55 wage, instead of a nine-hour day.

"What the signers of the petition requested was simply the standard rate of pay, and the standard number of hours."

"The petition was absolutely refused by the president of the Pacific Coast Construction Company, so yesterday the men walked out. The city of Prince Rupert, and the province of British Columbia work under the eight-hour system, but the Dominion authorities hold out for the nine, and the Digby Island difficulty is an illustration of this latter fact."

"The object of the publication of such an article is obviously to induce laboring men that the Dominion government is not dealing fairly with men in its employ. How far this is from the truth is shown by the company's contract in the following schedule, which gives the wages paid on the government work at Digby Island:

"Concrete workers, \$2 per day.
Carpenters, \$1.50 per day.
Blacksmiths, \$1.50 per day.
Painters, \$1.50 per day.
Plumbers, \$1.50 per day.
Bricklayers, \$1.50 per day.
Engineer's, \$1.50 per day.
Firemen, \$1.50 per day.
Machinists, \$1.50 per day.
Laborers, \$1.50 per day."

"It will be seen that this wage scale is very high in comparison with the general wage scale in operation in many parts of British Columbia, and in spite of this in some instances good men are paid more than this scale."

"The attempt of the Tory papers to play to the workmen's gallery by false statements must fall when the facts are made public."

"As to the strike of workers at Digby Island, Mr. Gillespie states there is not one word of truth in the report. The men made a demand for still higher pay, were refused and told that the present rate must rule, and if they would not work for that money they could quit and after trying all round Prince Rupert to obtain employment, the men found no wages equal to those paid on the public works was obtainable, every man returned and asked for his old work to be given back. Some of them were taken back, but in many cases their places were filled by other competitive men who were ready to avail themselves of the favorable opportunity this opened."

"Madame Griselda is arranging what should prove to be a most enjoyable concert, to be given at the Alexandra Club next Friday evening, Sept. 8. E. H. Russell will act as accompanist and Paul Edmunds, the well-known local baritone, will also assist, his numbers including the famous "Prologue" from "Il Pagliaccio" and the "Toreador" song from "Carmen."

"Madame Griselda's beautiful voice has been heard in many different parts of the world. In far-away India she met with great success. Writing of her, The Englishman, of Calcutta, says: 'Added to the art which has taught her to best use her great gift, she possesses the power which no teacher can give her—the power of sympathy. The quality and strength of her high notes was beyond all criticism.'

"The following ladies and gentlemen have graciously accorded their patronage to Madame Griselda: The Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Paterson, the Premier and Mrs. McBride, Hon. C. E. and Mrs. Pooley, Hon. James and Mrs. Dunsmuir, Senator and Mrs. Macdonald, the Chief Justice of British Columbia and Mrs. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Barnard, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. H. Matson, Mr.

MOVING SALE

REDFERN & SONS

Oldest Diamond and Jewelry House in Western Canada
1009 Government Street

Victoria, B. C.

We Have Just Received a Carload Shipment of
Best Oakum
and Have Included a Quantity of
Plumbers' Oakum

for Which We Shall be Pleased to Have Your Enquiries

E. B. MARVIN & COMPANY
202 Wharf Street, Foot of Bastion

BLACK and GALVANIZED IRON PIPE

A complete stock now on hand.

E. G. Prior & Company, Ltd., Ly.
Victoria, Vancouver and Kamloops, B. C.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817.

Capital, all paid up \$14,400,000.00
Rest \$12,000,000.00 Undivided Profits \$691,581.44
Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., and G.C.V.O., Hon. President.

Richard B. Angus, President
Sir Edward S. Clouston, Bart., Vice-President and General Manager
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest Allowed on Deposits at Highest Current Rates.
Correspondents in all Parts of the World.

A. J. C. GALLETTY - - - - Manager, Victoria

BELOW MARKET PRICE

TWO LOTS, WALNUT STREET \$600
TWO LOTS, OLIVER STREET \$850
FOUR LOTS, WILNOT PLACE \$3,600
TWO LOTS, CLIVE DRIVE \$950

HOWELL, PAYNE & CO., LTD.

Phone 1780 1219 Langley Street

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EVANS COLEMAN & EVANS
LIMITED

HYDRATED LIME
REINFORCING STEEL, TRIANGLE MESH,
REINFORCEMENT
HIGH GRADE FOUNDRY COKE
CUMBERLAND VALLEY BLACKSMITH COAL

Mount Edwards
Vancouver Street
New and Modern Apartment House
PHONE 2342

P. MANSER
ART DECORATOR

ADVERTISING
COMMERCIAL
SIGN
PAINTER

Curina Cream Cures

Sunburn, chaps, roughness of the skin, & other troubles. It provides the nutriment necessary to keep the face and hands soft, healthy and beautiful. An excellent preparation to use after shaving. 25c and 50c per bottle.

Hall's Drug Store
Corner Yates and Douglas Streets
Telephone 201

TO WELCOME NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL

Three Thousand Veterans Will
Take Part in Reception to
Duke of Connaught

Ottawa, Sept. 1.—The Duke of Connaught will arrive about the middle of October to take his position as Governor-General of Canada. He will be greeted by three thousand veterans of the Fenian Raid of 1866-7.

This statement is made on the authority of Captain J. H. Patterson, president of the Federal Veterans' Association, who has been arranging the reception by veterans.

The Duke is well known as a veteran of the campaign referred to, and he has already shown his interest in the association formed by his comrades. Veterans who will take part in the Duke's reception will come from all over the country and will form a picturesque company of grizzled warriors at the reception.

REORGANIZATION OF STANDARD OIL

New Jersey Corporation
Ceases to Control Subsidiary Concerns

New York, N. Y., Aug. 31.—The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey yesterday passed out of existence so far as its present form and functions are concerned. This famous corporation has ceased officially to carry on its operations as the head of a vast organization whose activities reach into almost every part of the world.

In obedience to the decree of dissolution of the supreme court, it is relinquishing control of the subsidiary concerns, and yesterday was the date set for the ending of the old regime.

With the order of this business, the company's books containing the list of stockholders closed yesterday and the stock of its subsidiary companies will be distributed among the stockholders in the parent organization of record at that time. The work of apportioning the company's holdings of the stock of more than 200 subsidiaries affected will occupy at least three months, it is said, so that the re-adjustment will not be completed prior to December 1.

Standard Oil was traded in yesterday at about \$25 per share, transactions being restricted to cash dealings. A bid of \$310 a share for Standard Oil "ex-subsidiaries," or without rights to participation in the distribution of subsidiaries, was made by a venturesome trader "on the curb," but as no intelligent appraisal can yet be made of the worth of the stock when divested of its outside holdings, the offer was not accepted.

The New Jersey company, in addition to acting as the holding corporation, conducts a large oil business and extensive property holdings. The company, however, has never made a public report and the opportunity has afforded no gauging of the value of its business and its tangible assets.

As official of the company said yesterday that the only element of doubt as to the general effect of re-organization of the present stockholders lay in the ability of the constituent companies operating independently to produce so large a total of profits as has been possible under the present form of management. As to whether this can be done, he said, only the future will disclose.

CASE OF DR. HAZZARD.

British Vice-Consul Brings Action to Secure Property of Late Claire Williamson

Tacoma, Wash., Sept. 1.—On an affidavit sworn to by British vice-consul C. E. Lucian Agassiz here yesterday, Prosecuting Attorney Thomas Stevenson, of Kitsap county, will ask the superior court at Port Orchard for an order citing Dr. Linda Burford Hazzard, the starvation specialist, to appear and show cause why she should not surrender clothing and other property belonging to the estate of the late Claire Williamson.

Miss Williamson, an English woman, died under Mrs. Hazzard's treatment, and in consequence the woman physician is awaiting trial on a charge of murder in the first degree.

Following the Englishwoman's death

Dr. Hazzard as administrator, took possession of her personal effects valued at \$3,500. Later she was removed as administrator and Agassiz was appointed in her place. He regained possession of property valued at \$2,500. A few weeks ago he demanded the return of the rest of the property. Mrs. Hazzard denied having it in her possession. Later, however, she sent a trunkful of stuff to Agassiz, the contents including a costly diamond and sapphire brooch. The victim decries that she still has a number of expensive gowns, hats and other apparel, and a trunk full containing a number of costly and rare trinkets.

Clare Williamson's sister, Dorothy, who was rescued in a dying condition from the Hazzard Institute at Olalla by her old nurse, Miss Margaret Conaway, is now out of all danger and gaining weight steadily. They are still at Agassiz's summer home at Lake Stellacoom.

SCHOONER IN STORM.

Parry Sound, Ont., Sept. 1.—The schooner Halid, of Sarnia, Capt. J. A. Glass, reports that the foremast was wrecked away in the same wind which wrecked the barge Albatross and the schooner Martin and probably within 10 miles of where they were lost. Capt. Glass reports that the wind on the night in question was much heavier than the official reports here indicate and it appeared to run in streaks.

And would it not be a good idea for them that are stuck to say so? Have you not heard the parson when his mind has entirely ceased to move, and he utters sentence-after-sentence, as a bird in a trap beats its wings? How much better, instead of going on, it would be to say, "Breadwin, I'm stuck. Let us sing hymn 'Twenty-Three.' Have you not read books by authors who had not the smallest thing in the world to say, and wrote on and on?

And have you not been in places where you were moored, stranded, transfixed, in ignorance able to know what to do, nor how to do it? Here's to all baffled, non-plussed, helpless and hopeless folk, who must do something when there is nothing to do! My regards!

MORMONS EXPELLED.

Kamloops, B. C., Sept. 1.—Two elders of the Mormon church left this city afoot with the din of many disharmonies echoing in their ears.

The elders were making proselytizing speeches when a crowd of women beat vigorously on kitchen tinware, created such a pandemonium that the speakers could not be heard. Mormon sympathizers sought to repel the assault by throwing water on the women, but at this point their husbands and brothers took a hand and after lively fistfights the meeting was broken up.

A few members of the disharmonies brigade were out again yesterday beating quickstep time to the departure of the missionaries.

Call and Hear this Wonderful Instrument

BEECHAM'S PILLS

is to save yourself trouble and expense. Gentle, but thorough, they enable the bowels to carry away waste matter poisons the whole system and serious sickness is sure to follow. To take promptly

Do Good Naturally

For females, Beecham's Pills are specially suitable. See instructions with each box.

Prepared by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England.

Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. 12 boxes 25 cents.

Angus Campbell & Co., Ltd., 1008-10 Gov't St.

What 90c and 10c Will Buy

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

The following are not just "special" prices; instead they are "clearing" prices on a few odds and ends that are to be cleared out by closing time on Saturday.

Regular 25c Values for 10c

LAWN JABOTS, trimmed with lace insertion and lace edging. Price 10c

LACE FRONTS, with collars trimmed with lace insertion. Price 10c

REGULAR 50c and 75c Values for 10c

BELTS, in SILK, LEATHER AND TINSELS, all shades. Reg. up to 75c each, for 10c

ODD LOT OF MUSLIN AND SILK BOWS, also TIES AND COLLARS. Reg. up to 50c each, for 10c

Just In—Our New Line of "NEMO" CORSETS

Handsome Scarfs Cheap Here

Values up to \$3.75 for 90c

HANDSOME PARQUINETTE SCARFS of black satin with colored linings in green, white, apricot, pink and royal blue. Reg. up to \$3.75, for 90c

Regular up to \$2.50 for 90c

Comprising a line of CHIFFON SCARFS in pinks, greens, helios, navies and browns. Reg. up to \$2.50, for 90c

A number of SHOT NET RUCHINGS in blues, greens, browns and black and white. Reg. up to \$2.50, for 90c

Regular \$1.50 for 90c

THE NEW CREPE DE CHINE GIRDLES, in many fancy effects. Reg. \$1.50 each, for 90c

The new arrivals of Evening Dresses and Gowns are disclosing some of the loveliest creations ever received in this Western country. Prices, too, are so reasonable, that we shall undoubtedly enjoy a tremendous business in this section.

We Court Comparison

Campbell's

The Fashion Centre

CANDIDATES NOMINATED.

Quebec, Sept. 1.—Hon. Dr. Beland, postmaster-general, has been selected as Liberal candidate against M. Léopoldine in Montmagny, and will also run in his own county of Beauce, for which he will sit in the event of being elected for both constituencies.

Toronto, Sept. 1.—The Liberals of East Toronto have nominated James Pearson, a barrister, to contest the riding. This will make a three-cornered fight, the other candidates being Joseph Russell running as an independent Conservative, and A. E. Kemp, the straight Conservative candidate.

Brandon, Sept. 1.—Edmund Fulcher,

vice-president of the Trades and Labor Council of Brandon, and a prominent Socialist, leaves to-day for Macleod, Alta., where he has consented to run as a Socialist candidate, making a three-cornered fight with Warnock, Liberal, and Herron, Conservative. Fulcher ran in North Winnipeg at the last provincial elections.

Montreal, Sept. 1.—It was announced yesterday that Hon. Rudolph Lemieux has consented to become a candidate in Rouville. Hon. L. P. Brodeur's old constituency.

The Marble Baths Shaving Parlor, Sayward Block, Douglas Street. Finest in City.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST MUSICAL INSTRUMENT



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the Use
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Waiting
Try Our
Easy
Payment
Plan

Have
You
Heard
the
New
Process
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Call and Hear this Wonderful Instrument

Montelius Piano House

1104 Government Street, Near Fort

Manufacturers' Distributors of Victor Machines and Records for the Pacific Coast

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Offices Corner Broad and Fort Sts.
Business office Phone 1050
Editorial Office Phone 65
SUBSCRIPTION RATES
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Address changed as often as desired.

RULE THE PEOPLE

From the end of Canada to the other there is terror in the hearts of the opposition lest the people should exercise their rights and pronounce their independence in the approaching election. The leaders of the Conservative party—if there are any real leaders—fear to trust the people. Their theory is that the people must be ruled or they will go astray. They fail to give the masses credit for the possession of common sense. We do not recall a campaign in Canada in which such strenuous efforts have been put forth to terrorize the electors. One is amazed that a simple circumstance under which two adjacent nations confer and agree upon a schedule of tariffs governing the interchange of natural products could be tortured by such an alarmist campaign.

Had Canada decided to lower her tariff walls to the same level as is proposed under reciprocity there would have been no annexation cry, as it is understood that tariff subjects are legitimate matters for parliament to deal with. There might have been opposition by the Tories to the reduction of the customs duties, for this is the real secret of their whole grievance, but there could have been no annexation or other disloyalty cry.

Had the United States decided to lower their cruelly high tariff to the level of the agreed reduction there could have been no power or influence to prevent them. In fact the Tories reiterate that Americans intend to do this whether Canada likes it or not. There could have been no intimation of trade complications if both these reductions had taken place without one nation consulting the other.

How much better—since the day of high tariffs is inevitably past—that two nations, each proposing a reduction in their customs duty, should get together and agree upon a common schedule.

And why not? Simply because "the Interests" realize that a deduction in tariffs will relax their hold on the people. Their power to manage them and compel them to pay double will be gone. So long as they are in tariff shackles "the Interests" can manage them, but when their shackles are broken the services of "the Interests" will be passed.

The Tory theory in every nation and in every age has been the theory that the people must be "ruled," and, of course, the right to rule them belongs to the Tories. Toryism is the absolute and uncompromising foe of democracy, or the free expression of convictions and assertion of their rights by the people.

It is a war to the death this time. It is what Mr. Borden properly called "to the bitter end." Let the Tory protective policy be once shattered and the voice of the people in Canada is now so strong that no class will, as a class, ever rule again. The approaching election is the People's time to speak and we predict that they will do it with such emphasis that their mandate will be unmistakable. The whole question to be settled is whether the people are to be free to trade where they like or whether their trade and commerce is to be limited by the rule of those bosses, who, throughout centuries of British history, have ever been the unrelenting masters of the people when they have held the reins of power.

LOSING HIS CONTROL

Hon. Richard McBride is finding out gradually but more emphatically every day that he is losing his wizard power over the electorate of British Columbia. This was evinced at the meeting in Victoria at which Col. Prior announced in the very beginning that Mr. McBride could not reach the meeting "until about a quarter past nine." The studied pose with which the premier hides behind the wings until the exact psychological moment for the pre-digested cheers to be released on his appearance is becoming tiresome to the people. They are giving evidences of the fact that they regard it as too cheap a performance even for a free performance. But it is not so much in these superficialities which, after all, do but accentuate the premier's vanity, that the evidences of the premier's waning power is manifest. His addresses are becoming lamentably weak. He is a disappointment to strangers who have been tutored to expect great things. They say uncomplimentary things after it is all over. They claim that he is innocent of political economy and that he has no master mind in matters that affect the development of a growing nation.

Now do these tokens of shattered

majesty confine themselves to Victoria. Mr. McBride made a serious mistake when at Nanaimo he manifested annoyance at some evidences that Mr. Ralph Smith had a few friends in his audience. He even expressed his disgust at the audience for their manifestations of confidence in Mr. Smith and his sneer at the people was quite as much an evidence of his wounded vanity as that one he made in Victoria when a previous speaker had kept him waiting "forty minutes" for his well-rehearsed debut. At Ladysmith he fared no better last night and to-day he returns to the capital with a sadder if not wiser reflection that, however well his machine may be oiled for manipulation of provincial campaigns, when federal issues are at stake he is not the man of the hour.

INDEPENDENT JOURNALISM

There is a dignity in independent journalism. Every independent newspaper in Canada is advocating reciprocity. The Hamilton Herald, which is the junior Conservative organ of the ambitious city of Ontario, is among these. Its opposition to reciprocity has been very mild from the beginning of the campaign, but it has lately been manifesting impatience with the Conservative organs because of their insistent declaration that annexation will be the inevitable outcome of reciprocity. It is commendable in respect that it knows the facts of Canadian history and does not pervert them for partisan reasons, as does the local Conservative organ. There is another difference between the Hamilton Conservative paper and the local *Tory* newspaper. The Colonist began the month of May with stirring articles denouncing the annexation cry as an insult to the intelligence of all Canadians, but, acting under the instructions of its Tory bosses, it has completely absorbed itself and is now in the anguishing position of publishing every day the species of articles which in May it sneered at.

The Herald rises above partisan shackles or base command and speaks with a candor that sets it on a high pinnacle of independence far outrivalling the pusillanimous, self-condemned policy of Victoria's morning organ. Here is what is says:

"In taking the steps necessary to substitute the prosecution which had brought out the disclosures with which he presumed the majority were acquainted he was simply carrying out his sworn duties with respect to the administration of justice in the case of any infractions of the statutes. He supposed that the Liberals thought that because the provincial government was interested in the C. N. R. that it would not take any such step, but in a case of the administration of justice the provincial authorities knew no politics."

Let me repeat this last sentence. "In the administration of justice the provincial authorities knew no politics." Did Mr. Bowser or the provincial authorities, we wonder, know no politics when they permitted the man who forged Mr. Borden's name to the notorious fake telegram in 1908 to escape? Did they know no politics when they were informed that the perpetrator of this crime had confessed? The truth is, and Mr. Bowser himself has proved it, that there is no room in his make-up for anything but politics unless it be an obsessing animosity towards this city. Mr. Barnard's case cannot be strengthened by the hypocritical platitudes of Mr. Bowser, because the electors have long memories.

We must not trade with the United States, because it has a *Beef* Trust. We must not trade with the United States, because its *Beef* Trust is going to be upset. Oh, well: we must not trade with the United States, anyhow. *

There are historical reasons for believing that Mr. Watkins's opinion may be a reasonable one. Some sixty years ago there was a strong annexation movement in Canada, and some very influential men actively participated in it. It had its origin in the discontent which followed the introduction of free trade in Britain and the consequent removal of the special privileges which Canada had enjoyed in the British market. Shut out from the markets of the United States, Canadian trade languished, and it was in order that Canadians might obtain access to the American market that the annexation movement was started. Then came the reciprocity treaty of 1854 negotiated by Lord Elgin. Soon after it came into force annexation sentiments disappeared on this side of the border.

There is no doubt that our western farmers are very desirous of obtaining reciprocity with the States. It is not reasonable to suppose that to deny them what they want will be more likely to breed discontent and promote annexation sentiment among them than to let them have what they want?"

When the elections are over, the government re-elected and the reciprocity agreement in operation; when after a few years of its operation the people of Canada bless the day it was made effective, it will be difficult for those who so malvolently oppose annexation to let them have what they want?"

The Times is credibly informed that Mr. G. H. Barnard is already preparing for defeat by quietly telling his confidential friends that if he is not elected he has all arrangements made to excuse himself for an "urgent business" trip which will take him into some foreign country for several months. Mr. Barnard may as well pack his grips. As he would not think of setting his feet on the unwholly soil of the United States, it must be "Europe" for his destination.

MR. SMITH'S CAMPAIGN

The Times is pleased to learn from various reliable sources of the success of the campaign which is being conducted by Mr. Ralph Smith and by his many earnest supporters throughout the Nanaimo electoral district. Mr. Smith is himself meeting with the most cordial receptions that could be desired, while his meetings have the ring of victory in every case. We are pleased to have credible assurances that our early estimate of the prevalent feeling in the Nanaimo constituency is being verified and that the electors whose interests Ralph Smith has served in parliament realize that

no better man could be found to continue to represent them.

Apart from the single issue before the electors, the personality of the candidates speaks everything in Mr. Smith's favor. Mr. Shepherd has nothing but a negative policy with which to appeal to the people and is without parliamentary experience or statesmanlike qualities to recommend him. The electors of the Nanaimo constituency have with a fair degree of unanimity already decided that there is nothing in the personality of the opposition candidate which would recommend a change. With the certain return of the Laurier administration to power, the Times is informed that there is a growing feeling that no good could result from a change in their parliamentary representation.

At every point visited by Mr. Smith his receptions have been sincerely cordial and his meetings have demonstrated that his fighting ability and tactics were never in better training. The strong stand taken by the candidate on the reciprocity issue and his clear, forceful demonstrations of the national benefits which will accrue from the ratification of the pact are reported to be most convincing. We rejoice in the repeated assurances given us that Nanaimo electorate throughout the whole riding will stand pat.

BOWSER JUSTICE

Times readers will smile cynically at the following observation of Attorney-General Bowser at the Conservative smoker on Tuesday evening as reported in the Colonist:

"In taking the steps necessary to substitute the prosecution which had brought out the disclosures with which he presumed the majority were acquainted he was simply carrying out his sworn duties with respect to the administration of justice in the case of any infractions of the statutes. He supposed that the Liberals thought that because the provincial government was interested in the C. N. R. that it would not take any such step, but in a case of the administration of justice the provincial authorities knew no politics."

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Under the trade pact, the tendency will be for the consumer to buy from the nearest producer of foodstuffs, and the producer to sell to the nearest consumer, regardless of the international boundary. That will be a state of affairs profitable for both.

Five hundred farmers deserted their fields in the midst of harvest to proclaim Mr. F. L. Fowke, M. P., their unanimous choice as champion of the cause of "Laurier and Larger Markets," in Lambton, Ont. Hon. Daniel Derbyshire, known over the continent as the "Dairy King" of Canada, in opening an attack on the tactics of the anti-reciprocity, paid a glowing tribute to the Liberal candidate.

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A Demonstration of Spencer Values in Fall Footwear

New Styles For Men, Women And Children

It is with pleasure that we Announce the Initial Showing of our Advance New Fall Styles. For months we have been busy assembling this interesting collection of Distinctive Models. Every Shoe in the collection is made according to our exacting specifications and measure up to Spencer's High Standard of Quality. These Shoes are built to give you Perfect Satisfaction and are backed by our personal guarantee to do so, all we ask is that you will examine the shoes, and you will be perfectly satisfied that these values are the best you have seen in Victoria. See Our Window Display—Men's Department on the Ground Floor and the Women's Department on the First Floor.

Men's Boots at \$3.50

These are all entirely new goods that have been unpacked during the last few days, and include all that is new in leathers and lasts. In point of style this line is hard to beat at less than \$5 a pair, and will bear comparison with any of this season's models sold in the average store at not less than \$5.

These boots are Goodyear welted, have extra stout soles for

Fall and Winter wear, and are made entirely from high grade stock. You can make your choice from any of the following leathers, and be sure of securing a first class bargain; box calf, velour calf, patent leather and glazed kid; many leather lined. Price, per pair

\$3.50

Stylish Boots for Women at \$3.50

This line includes a splendid assortment of very dainty new models that are attractive, comfortable and represent extraordinary value. They are all American made and mostly the famous "Boston Favorite" brand, too well known to require much description. They come in all the latest styles, including Cloth Top Button Boots, patent leather, also lace and button boots in patent glace kid, gunmetal and tan Russia.

Boy Scout Boots at \$2.25 and \$2

THE BOY SCOUT BRAND, as the name implies, is always ready for rough service, and will give every satisfaction to the wearer. We call your particular attention to a special line with box calf tops, medium heavy soles and Blucher cut, guaranteed solid leather. Sizes 1 to 5½, per pair, \$2.25. Sizes 11 to 13½, price

\$2.00

These boots are Goodyear welted, have extra stout soles for

Fall and Winter wear, and are made entirely from high grade stock. You can make your choice from any of the following leathers, and be sure of securing a first class bargain; box calf, velour calf, patent leather and glazed kid; many leather lined. Price, per pair

\$2.00

Sizes 8 to 10½

\$1.75

Sizes 5 to 7½, per pair

\$1.50

GIRLS' BOX CALF BLUCHERS, very strong and an ideal shoe for school wear. Made in all sizes. Prices ranging from \$2 down to

\$1.50

GLAZED KID BLUCHERS, with patent leather tips and dull calf tops. All sizes, ranging in price from \$2 down to \$1.50

Attractive Long Coats In Double Faced Tweeds For Women

Our buyers have been exceptionally fortunate in making their purchases for this season, especially in these fine Coats, made of heavy two-faced Tweeds. There are Women's and Misses' sizes, in ample assortments including all the latest styles in many interesting variations and represent the latest thought in materials, design and workmanship. There are smart new styles in double-faced materials including the very manly overcoat effects, Ulsters, the shawl collar effects in many variations, and the more modest wide lapels in lots of pretty browns, greys, tans and green mixtures. Prices starting as low as

\$12.75

There is Economy in a Smart Sweater. We Recommend the "Monarch Knit" For Women

This well known brand is now enjoying the reputation that all goods of quality deserve. They come in a wide range of fancy knits and many attractive styles that should command your special attention.

AT \$1.90 we have neat sweaters in colors white, black, cardinal and navy, closely knitted and finished with a plain band all round, fastened down the front, turn back cuffs and pockets at side.

AT \$2.75, Sweaters in two distinct styles. One with turn-down collars and side fastening in colors cardinal and grey. The other in colors navy, black, cardinal and khaki in fancy knit with plain borders and no collars.

AT \$3.75 in colors grey and white, with pearl buttons, side pockets, turn down collar and turn-back cuffs.

Excellent Values in Blankets. Low Prices Now Prevail In The Staple Department

SOFT WOOL BLANKETS, white with blue or pink borders. Size 56x76 in. Per pair

\$2.75

WHITE BLANKETS, made of a mixture of wool and cotton. There is just enough cotton in these blankets to make them much harder wearing than the all-wool blankets, and also to prevent shrinkage. They are warm and are very high quality to offer at this price. Per pair, size 60x80, \$3.50

Size 64x84, per pair

\$4.00

GREY BLANKETS, in single bed size, in good heavy quality.

Price, per pair

\$2.25

Double bed size, and same quality, per pair

\$3.50

GREY WOOL BLANKETS, in double bed size and excellent quality. Per pair

\$4.50

ALL WOOL BLANKETS, in full double bed size. Pair

\$5.75

WOMEN'S VESTS in cream and natural color, have high neck, long or short sleeves. Drawers to match in knee or ankle length. Price

90¢

VESTS with low neck and short sleeves. Price, each

75¢

WOMEN'S VESTS AND DRAWERS, vests have low neck, short sleeves and open fronts. Drawers to match. Per garment, 60c and

50¢

Seasonable Underwear for Women and Children

WOMEN'S VESTS in cream and natural color, have high neck, long or short sleeves. Drawers to match in knee or ankle length. Price

BOWES' AFTER SHAVE LOTION

Gentlemen should use this preparation after shaving. It is wonderfully soothing by.

Alleviating Irritation and Preventing Soreness

It is neither greasy nor sticky. Obtain a bottle to-day, and enjoy your next shave.

25c. per bottle

At this store only.

Cyrus H. Bowes

CHEMIST

Telephones 425 and 450.

T228 Government Street

Modern 6-Room House on Pembroke Street

\$2,650

GOOD TERMS

J. F. BELBEN

Telephone 1166. Residence R2684

517 Cormorant Street

TYPEWRITER RIBBONS
TYPEWRITER PAPERS
PAPER FASTENERS
CARBON PAPERS
RUBBER BANDS
PENCILS
PENS
PINS

Call up, for either 730 of the above

BAXTER & JOHNSON

Complete Office Furnishers

721 Yates St. Phone 730

A Good Head Piece

"He that has a house to put his head in hath a good headpiece," said King Lear. A house was right, but a house—particularly a house of one's own—is a good headpiece. But to give lasting satisfaction and ensure permanent contentment, it must be built by a master and built under the supervision of an experienced and competent architect. It is a fact that the designing of a house is in many respects more difficult and exacting, demanding greater skill, more diversified knowledge and closer attention than the planning of an office block or apartment houses. Building a house is an exacting task. In this study the aim invariably is to get away as much as possible from the stilted and conventional, and to give the ideal of the elements—value, beauty, and adequate expression—to give the pure gold of convenient arrangement and durability the impress of beauty.

If you think of building now or in the future you are cordially invited to call, or send a postal for our material.

E. Stanley Mitton

ARCHITECT

Board of Trade Building

Victoria, B. C.

Herbert T. Whitehead, Res. Mgr.

HOW LOVELY!

remarked a lady who was inspecting our New Suitings for

Fall and Winter

Ladies' Costumes made to order up \$25

Charlie Hope & Co.

1434 Government Street

Phone 2689.

Home Made Syrup

for one-half the cost
is made by dissolving
White Sugar in
Water and adding

MAPLEINE

the popular flavoring. It also flavorers Puddings, Cake Frostings, Candies, etc. Grocers sell it. Send 50 cents for 2 oz. bottle.

CRESCENT MFG. CO.
Seattle, Wash.

LOCAL NEWS

FERRY SERVICE

Victoria-Vancouver.
Princess Victoria leaves Victoria daily at 2:15 p. m., except Sunday, arriving at Vancouver at 6:45 p. m.; Princess Royal leaves Victoria daily at 11:45 p. m., arriving at Vancouver at 7 a. m.

Prince George leaves Victoria on Thursdays at 10 a. m., and Prince Rupert on Mondays at 10 a. m.

Prince Charles leaves Victoria daily, except Tuesday, leaves Victoria at 10 a. m., arriving at Victoria at 1 p. m. On the 1st of every day the steamer Iroquois, of the Alaska-Puget Sound Navigation Co., fills the schedule.

Prince George leaves Victoria on Wednesdays at 10 a. m., and Prince Rupert on Sundays at 10 a. m. Returning, leave Seattle Wednesdays and Sundays at mid-night.

Victoria-Seattle.

Princess Charlotte leaves Victoria daily, except Monday, at 5 p. m., arriving at Seattle at 10 p. m.; Princess Victoria leaves Seattle daily, except Monday, at 9 a. m., arriving at Victoria at 1 p. m. On the 1st of every day the steamer Iroquois, of the Alaska-Puget Sound Navigation Co., fills the schedule.

Prince George leaves Victoria on Wednesdays at 10 a. m., and Prince Rupert on Sundays at 10 a. m. Returning, leave Seattle Wednesdays and Sundays at mid-night.

Seattle-Vancouver.

Princess Victoria leaves Vancouver daily, except Sunday, at 10 p. m., arriving at Seattle at 7 a. m.; Princess Charlotte leaves Seattle at 11:30 p. m., daily, except Monday, arriving at Vancouver at 8 a. m.

The following cases were dealt with by the S. P. C. A. Society during the month of August, viz.: Flores, 16; cats, 2; bear, 1; hogs, 2; dogs, 2. Two convictions were obtained in court.

The Ladies' Guild of the Metropolitan Methodist church are holding a meeting this afternoon at the residence of Mrs. David Spencer, Moss street.

Arrangements for the resumption of work after the summer holidays will be made.

A special silver medal has been awarded by the directors of Winnipeg fair for the exhibit of British Columbia fruits and other products.

A pleasant "at home" was held yesterday at the residence of Mrs. Frederick Waddington, 15 Dallas avenue, in honor of the new members of the W. C. T. U. About fifteen ladies were present. A short programme was given by Mrs. D. C. Reid and Miss Lily Coles, songs; Miss Grace Ryan, piano selections; Miss Bromley-Jubb, recitation. The tea table was artistically decorated with smilax and white chrysanthemums.

The Victoria Sporting Goods Co. are in their new store in the Pemberley block, Broad St. Give us a call and see our fine line of fall goods.

Owing to the fact that Monday will be Labor Day, the meeting of the Ministerial Association will be held on Monday, 11th Sept., instead.

The rifle team from the Fifth regi-

ment, C. G. A., which has made such a

good record at the Dominion shoot at Ottawa, returned home yesterday.

Those in the contingent were: Sergt.

Maj. F. Richardson, Sergt.-Major McDougall, Sergt. S. G. Carr, Sergt. Birch, Handmaster Rogers, and Gunner Wins-

by.

A pleasant entertainment was

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WEILER BROS. COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS



VISITORS WELCOME

We extend a cordial invitation to all visitors to examine our great novelty lines. Do not leave Victoria without having seen our fascinating lines in imported china.

No obligation to purchase need be felt, but if anything is wanted as a keepsake of the visit we will gladly pack same for safe carriage.

There's no end of fascinating little things in imported china.

When at Exhibition

Do not fail to see our display especially the demonstration of the FAMOUS HOOSIER KITCHEN CABINET. This will be of interest to all ladies who want to see the very latest and best way of saving themselves unnecessary work in the kitchen; also show you how you can save on your groceries. This is one exhibit you certainly should not miss.

Every Young Couple Should Visit This Store

JUST ARRIVED

The Latest in Silver Plated Ware



Just added to our already unequalled stock of Silver-Plated Ware are some of the most exquisite new pieces that have ever been exhibited in this city. WE WILL BE GLAD TO HAVE YOU INSPECT THESE TO-DAY. Here are a few of the new arrivals:

FERN DISHES, a large assortment, at \$12, \$8, \$7, \$6, \$5 to... \$2.50	BERRY SPOONS, \$2.50 and \$2.00
NEW CRUMB TRAYS, beautiful designs, \$6 and \$5.00	BON BON DISHES, tub shapes and many different patterns. Price \$6 to \$4.50
A. D. COFFEE SPOONS, in 8 different patterns, done up half dozen in box at per dozen. \$4.00	NAPKIN RINGS, \$1.50 to .75¢
SUGAR SHELLS, each, \$1 and .75¢	CASSEROLES, with booklet, \$15 to \$5.00
BUTTER KNIVES, each \$1.00	PLATEAUX, size 16 in. \$7.50
BREAD TRAYS, something new, \$9 to \$5.00	SALT AND PEPPER SHAKERS, suitable for hotel or boarding house. Per pair .50¢

SATURDAY EVENING SPECIAL

Assorted China Plates 25c

'Whitney'
Baby
Carriages
and
Go-Carts



\$3.50
Starts the
Prices on
These
Famous
Ones

Our balcony, first floor, is just one of the finest displays in the most famous of "Whitney" Baby Carriages and Go-Carts, that has ever been shown. There is a style and price here to suit you; they are the best that is made, and by examining these you will see that they not only outclass others in build and appearance, but also in price. We have sold hundreds of these in Victoria and vicinity, and every purchaser has been more than satisfied with the value received. We will be pleased to show you this immense **\$3.50** showing from

THE STORE THAT
SAVES YOU MONEY

VICTORIA'S POPULAR
HOME FURNISHERS

New Arrivals
You Want

We have just received a large shipment of SATIN MARSEILLES BED SPREADS, LIGHT WEIGHT DIMITY BEDSPREADS, TURKISH TOWELS, TURKISH BATH MATS AND ROLLER TOWELING. These are being displayed in one of our Government street windows. Several ladies have been waiting the arrival of some of these goods and we are pleased to announce the arrival of this splendid shipment, direct from the Manchester mills. We will be glad to see you examining these to-day.

TURKISH ROLLER TOWELING, colored, yard, 50¢, 25¢ and... 20¢
TURKISH TOWELS, white cotton and colored, from, each... 25¢
TURKISH TOWELS, linen colored, 21x46 and 24x50. Each... .75¢
WHITE TURKISH BATH TOWELING from... .50¢
COLORED TURKISH BATH MATS, \$2 and... \$1.25
LINEN HUCKABACK TOWELS, each, 30c, 25¢ and... 20¢
ROLLER TOWELS, made up, 17x108 inches. Each... .65¢
FANCY LINEN HUCKABACK TOWELS, 15 in. wide, per yard, 35¢
18 in. wide, per yard, 40¢ , 22 in. wide, per yard, 45¢ , 24 in. wide, per yard... .50¢
GLASS TOWELING, 24 in. wide, per yard, 25¢ and... 20¢
ELECTRIC TOWELS, each... \$1.25
KITCHEN TOWELS, dozen... \$2.25

Bedspreads

MARSEILLES BEDSPREADS, single size, each, \$4.75, \$3.50, \$3.00
MARSEILLES BEDSPREADS, three-quarter size, each, \$5, \$4, \$3.50
MARSEILLES BEDSPREADS, full size, each, \$6, \$5, \$4.75, \$3.25
OTHER MARSEILLES BEDSPREADS from, each... \$1.25
DIMITY BEDSPREADS, single size... \$2.50
DIMITY BEDSPREADS, three-quarter size... \$3.00
DIMITY BEDSPREADS, full size... \$3.50
HONEYCOMB BEDSPREADS, single size, from... \$1.00
HONEYCOMB BEDSPREADS, three-quarter size, from... \$3.75

JUST ARRIVED

The Latest in Carpets and Rugs



The foundation of a comfortable home is carpets and rugs. You will enjoy looking over these many new arrivals of Rugs and Squares, which we are now exhibiting on our second floor. The quality of the highest and the prices of the fairest. We have them in all sizes, colors and designs. We list below only a few:

SEAMLESS VELVET RUGS	
10 ft. 6 in. x 12 ft.,	\$32.00
12 ft. x 13 ft. 6 in.,	\$42.00
SUPERB WILTON ORIENTAL RUGS	
3 ft. x 6 ft.,	\$12.00
9 x 9 ft.,	\$40.00
9 x 10 ft. 6 in.,	\$50.00
ORIENTAL WILTON RUGS	
2 ft. 3 in. x 5 ft.,	\$6.00
3 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft.,	\$9.00
9 x 9 ft.,	\$35.00
9 ft. x 10 ft. 6 in.,	\$24.00
9 ft. x 12 ft.,	\$27.50
9 ft. x 12 ft.,	\$60.00
9 x 13 ft. 6 in.,	\$65.00
11 ft. 3 in. x 13 ft.,	\$85.00
9 ft. x 10 ft.,	\$40.00
9 ft. x 12 ft.,	\$45.00
9 x 13 ft.,	\$50.00

SATURDAY EVENING SPECIALS

In Our Windows

Any Plate You Like at 25c

Extension
Dining
Room
Tables in
Great
Variety
From \$7.50



\$7.50
Is the
Exception-
ally Low
Price That
Should
Interest
You

To have a perfect dining room you require a dining table chosen from our immense assortment. Every one of our Dining Tables has an appearance that others cannot imitate. They are specially selected and the grain of the wood and the finish is unequalled. We have a splendid showing just now on our Fourth floor. We have been adding to our stock in the last few days and a visit will be of interest to you; articles of the highest quality at most reasonable prices. We have a splendid assortment of Mission Tables, also Golden Oak, Mahogany, Fumed, etc., round and square tops, regular and pedestal styles.

THE STORE THAT
SAVES YOU MONEY

VICTORIA'S POPULAR
HOME FURNISHERS

Weiler's

THE STORE THAT
SAVES YOU MONEY

VICTORIA'S POPULAR
HOME FURNISHERS

Five Lots For \$2000

On Lang street, off Cedar Hill Road, 5 lots, 50 x 110 each; \$700 cash. Price \$2,000.

Corner 70x100

Corner Gladstone and Shakespeare, 70 x 100 \$1,800

R. V. Winch & Co., Ltd.

521 Fort Street

FAIR KNIGHT SHIP BECOMES TOTAL LOSS

No Hope Entertained for Salvaging of Knight of St. George—Had Lumber Cargo

Shipping men at this port regretted greatly to hear yesterday that the well-known steamship Knight of St. George, which ran ashore at Tongatabu, one of the southernmost islands of the Tonga group in the South Pacific, would be a total loss. The St. George, which was under charter to the Australian Mail line, made many calls here and her master, Capt. R. B. Stephens, has many friends in Victoria.

Latest reports received from the scene of the grounding state that the ship lies in a bad position, that her hull is badly damaged and water is flowing through it, and that if a storm bursts in her vicinity she will be pounded to pieces. Although attempts have been made to save her cargo so far it has been impossible to get any of it out. Vessels have been sent to the assistance of the Knight of St. George and further details regarding the conditions under which the steamship grounded are expected soon.

The steamship is one of the famous trio of Knight steamships operated by Greenhills, Currie & Co., of Liverpool. She's 376 feet in length, 58 feet in breadth, 27 feet in depth and had a net tonnage of 2,927 tons with a carrying capacity of 7,500 tons. Only a few months ago, previous to entering into her charter with the Weir company, the Knight of St. George was at the B. C. Marine Railway for several weeks undergoing an extensive overhauling.

After loading a part cargo on the Sound the Knight proceeded to San Francisco, from which port she cleared on July 25 for Australian ports. She was on her way to Sydney, N. S. W., when she struck the rocks. She had on nearly three million feet of lumber as well as eight automobiles and general merchandise.

WIRELESS REPORTS

September 1, 8 p.m.

Point Grey—Cloudy; wind N. W., light; 30.08; 62; sea smooth.

Cape Lazo—Clear; wind N. W., light; hazy seaward; 30.10; 75; sea moderate. Two-masted steamer with black funnel northbound at 5:30 a.m. Prince George passed here northbound at 5:30 a.m.; spoke Jefferson at 6:15 a.m. passing through Seymour Narrows.

Tatoosh—Foggy; wind south 8 miles; 30.12; 53; sea smooth. In Minnesota at 11 p.m.

Pachena—Clear; wind S. E.; 29.81; 62; sea smooth.

Estevan—Clear; wind N. W., light; 29.74; 56; sea smooth; fog bank seaward.

Triangle—Foggy; calm; wind S. E.; 4 miles; 29.54; 48; dense seaward.

Ikeda—Overcast; wind S. E., light; 29.22; 58; light swell.

Prince Rupert—Foggy; rain; calm; 30.00; 54; sea smooth. In City of Seattle at 9:45 p.m.; out again northbound during night.

Dead Tree Point—Raining; wind S. E.; light; sea smooth.

Noon:

Point Grey—Clear; wind N. W., light; 30.01; 54; sea smooth.

Cape Lazo—Clear; wind N. W., light; 30.07; 76; sea smooth. Jefferson southbound at 10:10 a.m.

Tatoosh—Foggy; wind S. W., 5 miles; 29.75; 56; sea moderate; hazy seaward.

Pachena—Clear; wind N. W., light; 29.82; 71; sea smooth.

Estevan—Clear; wind N. W., light; 29.74; 56; sea moderate; hazy seaward.

Triangle—Clear; wind S. E., 5 miles; 29.75; 56; sea smooth. Spoke Ramona at 8:10 a.m. in Queen Charlotte Sound, southbound; Chicago off Goose Island at noon southbound.

Ikeda—Overcast; wind S. E.; 29.94; 60; light swell.

Prince Rupert—Overcast; light; sea smooth; calm; 30.08; 54; sea smooth.

Dead Tree Point—Raining; wind N. W.; fresh; sea smooth.

The schooner Watson A. West is reported leaving Newcastle, N. S. W., August 27, for San Francisco.

HAS EXCELLENT RUN NORTH FROM 'FRISCO'

Queen Arrives in Port Early To-day—Has Good Cargo and Many Passengers

After a splendid run up the coast from San Francisco, the Pacific steamship Queen, Capt. Geo. Zeh, arrived in port at 5 o'clock this morning and after discharging one hundred and fifty tons of freight at the Outer Dock proceeded to Seattle and her other ports of call on the Sound. The officers on the Queen state that the passage from the Golden Gate was the finest they have had this year, the Pacific being as smooth as glass and a light fog encountered in the Straits was the only disagreeable element.

Northbound travel still continues to increase and this trip the Queen had one hundred and nine passengers. Among those who left the ship at this port were: Miss E. Michael, Mrs. French and child; J. Dykes and wife, N. H. Clague, J. A. Vantassel, Geo. Tungate, Mary Perriue, Geo. Cowan, Miss F. McIlroy, T. R. Noguer, Geo. Stewart, J. C. Gillespie, J. Iremann, Mrs. L. J. Corbett and two children, A. W. Birmingham, O. M. Swanson.

The local cargo aboard the Queen was the largest that she has brought north for several months. It included as usual fruits, vegetables, hardware and machinery. This was the first trip the Queen has made in the Puget Sound—Frisco run since she completed her excursions to Alaska. The City of Puebla and Queen will maintain a weekly service over this run during the fall and winter months. The Pacific Coast fleet was somewhat demoralized a few weeks ago as the result of several wrecks, but everything is again in good working order.

MARINE NOTES

The German ship Wilhelmmina, from the Columbia river for London, was reported passing the Lizard August 25.

Early this morning the gasoline launch Tofino, Capt. S. S. Stone, left port for Clayquot. She will return in a few days.

The Canada Maru is completing her cargo of general freight at Tacoma for the Orient. She will return to-morrow morning for Yokohama.

The British steamer M. S. Dollar left Tacoma yesterday for Everett to finish her cargo for the Orient. She will call at Comox before leaving the Sound.

The large Washougal, of the Alaska Barge Company's fleet, cleared on Wednesday for Nanaimo, where she will load a cargo of coal for San Francisco.

Owing to the strike in England, the sailing of the Cunard liner Campania, Sept. 6, from New York, had to be cancelled. After that date, however, the regular schedule will not be disturbed.

The steamship Lusitania, of the Cunard line, sailed from Liverpool Sunday, August 27, and will sail on the return journey from New York next Sunday, September 3, at midnight, making the round trip in twelve days.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

August 31.

San Francisco, Cal.—Arrived: Strs. Tampis, Gray's Harbor; Watson, Seattle; Thomas L. Ward, Everett; Elizabeth, Bandon; Doris, Aberdeen; Thor, Nanaimo; schooner Oakland, Siuslaw river; G. W. Watson, Willapa Harbor; barquentine City of Puebla, Behring Sea. Sailed: Strs. Bee, Atlas towing barge 93, Seattle; Helene, Gray's Harbor; ship Dirigo, New York. Singapore, Aug. 30.—Arrived: Titan, Vancouver.

NO HOPE FOR LAURA.

Lifeboat From Barque Washed Ashore—Bound From Callao to Sydney.

Makura

From Australia.

From Liverpool.

From Mexico.

From Antwerp.

For the Orient.

Canada Maru

Sado Maru

Ortice

Empress of India

From Mexico.

For Liverpool.

Keemun

For Australia.

Marama

COASTWISE STEAMERS.

From San Francisco.

City of Puebla

Queen

From Northern B. C. Ports.

Prince Rupert

Vader

Prince George

Prince Beatrice

Venture

From Skagway.

Princess May

From the West Coast.

Tees

For San Francisco.

Queen

City of Puebla

For Skagway.

Princess May

For Northern B. C. Ports.

Prince Rupert

Vader

Prince George

Vader

Venture

For the West Coast.

For Nanaimo.

For East Coast

Queen City

MINNESOTA'S TRIP RECALLS EMPRESS'

Hill Liner Arrives on Sound Thirteen Days Out From Yokohama

Considering the record trip which the big Hill liner Minnesota, Capt. Garlich, completed on her arrival in Seattle this morning, it is interesting to note that twenty years ago last Wednesday the Canadian Pacific steamship Empress of Japan arrived in Victoria after the most remarkable passage ever made across the Pacific, of ten days, thirteen hours and ten minutes. The time for the Great Northern liner was slightly better than thirteen days.

The Empress is still the greyhound of the Pacific and all the other steamships engaged in the trade make occasional attempts to see if they cannot break the record of the Japan. The Minnesota is the last to make a try and she has covered the distance in the splendid time of thirteen days, which, however, is not quite so fast as that of the Blue Funnel liner Protosburg, which covered the distance in twelve days and five hours.

It looks as though the record of the Empress of Japan will stand good until the new eighteen-knot Empress arrives for the trans-Pacific run. When she made the record run from Yokohama to this port the white liner was practically a new boat, having just been launched from the builders' yards. Her daily runs were as follows: August 20, 56 miles; 21st, 38 miles; 22nd, 39 miles; 23rd, 38 miles; 24th, 39 miles; 25th, 39 miles; 26th, 35 miles; 27th, 39 miles; 28th, 38 miles; 29th, 37 miles; 30th, 34 miles.

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HALLAMSHIRE COMING TO SOUND WITH COAL

Steamship Which Made Trans-Pacific Trip Under Charter to Weir Line

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 1.—The British steamship Harpatian, Captain Pope, the first of a fleet of colliers bound from the Atlantic coast with coal for the navy yard, Puget Sound, to-day is 26 days out from New York. The ship has been within sight of the Cape within the last few days.

The British steamer Hallamshire, Captain Elliott, sailed from Norfolk for Bremerton August 3, with a cargo of government coal, and to-day is 29 days out. The steamer Netherpark, Captain Taylor, also of British registry, sailed from New York for Bremerton June 20, and is 22 days out.

Other colliers bound for Bremerton with coal include the British steamer Silverbridge, Captain McGregor; the British steamer Durbar, Captain Martin; and the British steamer Hartington, Captain Jackson.

No charters of the vessels outbound from Puget Sound have been announced, but as most of them will arrive here during the fall they will undoubtedly be fitted as grain carriers from Puget Sound or the Columbia river to the United Kingdom.

Announcement made of the charter of the steamship Seward of the Alaska Steamship Company, by the California-Atlantic Steamship Company, has been negotiated out of New York and will place her in the same service that the Seward will enter. The Portland will bring a cargo of general shipments from New York for San Francisco on her voyage to this coast.

The California-Atlantic Steamship Company, has now been negotiated out of New York and will place her in the same service that the Seward will enter. The Portland will bring a cargo of general shipments from New York for San Francisco on her voyage to this coast.

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The California-Atlantic Steamship Company, has now been

VICTORIA AGAIN
PLAYS POOR BALL

Spokane Won by 10 to 2—
Beavers' Thrilling Win—
Spectator Hurt

Spokane, Sept. 1.—Victoria played poor ball and McCreevy was an open book yesterday. To win was the least of Spokane's troubles, and the game resolved itself simply into a "batting average" affair. Willis took things easy and exerted himself only when he had to. The score:

Spokane.	A. B. R. H. P. O. A. E.
Million, 3 b.	4 2 2 2 1
James, c.	4 0 2 2 1
Seller, 2 b.	4 0 1 4 3
Brennan, r. 2.	4 0 0 1 0
Vard, s. a.	3 0 1 3 1
McMurdo, 1 b.	4 0 1 7 2
Horsman, l. f.	3 0 0 3 1
Endie, c.	4 0 0 3 2
McCreevy, p.	2 0 0 0 2
Total	33 2 8 24 15
Spokane.	A. B. R. H. P. O. A. E.
McNeil, 3 b.	4 2 2 2 1
James, c.	4 0 2 2 1
Seller, 2 b.	4 0 1 4 3
Brennan, r. 2.	4 0 0 1 0
Vard, s. a.	3 0 1 3 1
McMurdo, 1 b.	4 0 1 7 2
Horsman, l. f.	3 0 0 3 1
Endie, c.	4 0 0 3 2
McCreevy, p.	2 0 0 0 2
Total	33 2 8 24 15
Score by Innings.	
Victoria ... 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2	
Spokane ... 2 0 1 0 1 0 2 1 3 10	
Summary.	

Two base hits—Willis, Melchior, McTurdo, Three base hits—Cooney (2), Melchior, Sacrifice hit—Nordyke, Stolen bases—Brennan, Cooney, Cartwright, Willis. Double plays—Willis to Cooney to Nordyke, Cooney to Cartwright to Nordyke, Willis to McCreevy to Ward, Ward to Endie. Hit—Willis, 3; off McCreevy, 6. Wild pitch—McCreevy. Passed ball—Grindle. Hit by pitcher—Ward, off on bases—Victoria, 6; Spokane, 9. Time—1:45. Umpire—McCarthy.

BEAVERS WIN IN NINTH.

Seattle, Sept. 1.—The Beavers won in a thrilling game yesterday, after being up down by a run in the ninth. Six runs were made in the game. The score:

Seattle.	A. B. R. H. P. O. A. E.
Leard, 2 b.	4 2 2 1 6 0
Chickashaw, c. f.	5 2 2 2 0 1
Householder, l. f.	5 1 3 0 1 0
Tugs, 3 b.	5 2 2 0 0 0
Ward, r. f.	4 0 1 2 0 0
Ward, 1 b.	4 0 6 11 0 0
Symond, s. a.	5 1 1 4 3 0
Bea, c.	3 1 1 6 1 0
Zackert, p.	2 1 1 0 2 0
Seaton, p.	1 0 0 0 0 0
Total	38 16 13 27 12 2
Vancouver.	A. B. R. H. P. O. A. E.
Leard, 2 b.	4 2 2 1 6 0
Chickashaw, c. f.	5 2 2 2 0 1
Householder, l. f.	5 1 3 0 1 0
Tugs, 3 b.	5 2 2 0 0 0
Ward, r. f.	4 0 1 2 0 0
Ward, 1 b.	4 0 6 11 0 0
Symond, s. a.	5 1 1 4 3 0
Bea, c.	3 1 1 6 1 0
Zackert, p.	2 1 1 0 2 0
Seaton, p.	1 0 0 0 0 0
Total	38 16 13 27 12 2
Score by Innings.	
Seattle ... 2 1 0 0 4 0 6 1 2 2 10	
Vancouver ... 0 0 0 4 0 5 0 1 1 11	
Summary.	

Two base hit—Leard. Home runs—Bea, Bea. Crickets—Householder. Swain, 2. Offense 12. Wed. 1. Sacrifice fly—Tugs. Stolen bases—Zackert. Walks—Record—3 runs and 6 hits off Cates in 4 innings, bases full when Cates was taken out; 4 runs and 2 hits off Gervais in 1 inning; 3 runs and 5 hits off Raamussen in 4 innings; 7 runs and 10 hits off Zackert in 5 1-3 innings, bases full when Zackert taken out; 4 runs and 5 hits off Seaton in 2-3 innings. Struck out—By Zackert, by Seaton 2; by Cates, 1; by Rasmussen, 3. Bases on balls—Off Zackert, 5; off Seaton, 2; off Cates, 2; off Gervais, 2. Double plays—Shea to Leard, Bennett to Gervais.

Brashears. Left on bases—Seattle, 5; Vancouver, 11. Umpires—Dashwood and Jewell.

Portland, Aug. 31.—Irritated because of the laughter of the crowd at a bad boot, Fisher, Tacoma's first baseman, to-day turned and hurled the bat into the right field fence. The missile struck a spectator on the elbow, shattering the bone so that medical attention was necessary. Fearing for the safety of the player, Sheriff Stevens and a deputy ran upon the field, but in spite of their presence only the refusal of Fisher's victim to prosecute the player prevented trouble. The game was wild throughout. Portland finally clinched matters by putting over two runs in the seventh. The score:

Tacoma.

A. B. R. H. P. O. A. E.

Bassey, l. f.

Coleman, 3 b.

Abbott, r. f.

Lynch, c. f.

Burns, s. a.

Fisher, 1 b.

Tauscher, 2 b.

Gordon, p.

Kennedy

Totals

Portland.

A. B. R. H. P. O. A. E.

Mundorff, 3 b.

Spears, c. f.

Packer

Stovall, r. f.

Williams, 1 b.

Menzer, 2 b.

Coltrin, s. a.

Gordon, p.

Summary

Score by Innings.

Tacoma ... 2 0 0 1 2 9 1 0 6

Portland ... 2 1 0 0 2 2 0 7

Summary.

Score by Innings.

Tacoma ... 2 0 0 1 2 9 1 0 6

Portland ... 2 1 0 0 2 2 0 7

Summary.

Score by Innings.

Tacoma ... 2 0 0 1 2 9 1 0 6

Portland ... 2 1 0 0 2 2 0 7

Summary.

Score by Innings.

Tacoma ... 2 0 0 1 2 9 1 0 6

Portland ... 2 1 0 0 2 2 0 7

Summary.

Score by Innings.

Tacoma ... 2 0 0 1 2 9 1 0 6

Portland ... 2 1 0 0 2 2 0 7

Summary.

Score by Innings.

Tacoma ... 2 0 0 1 2 9 1 0 6

Portland ... 2 1 0 0 2 2 0 7

Summary.

Score by Innings.

Tacoma ... 2 0 0 1 2 9 1 0 6

Portland ... 2 1 0 0 2 2 0 7

Summary.

Score by Innings.

Tacoma ... 2 0 0 1 2 9 1 0 6

Portland ... 2 1 0 0 2 2 0 7

Summary.

Score by Innings.

Tacoma ... 2 0 0 1 2 9 1 0 6

Portland ... 2 1 0 0 2 2 0 7

Summary.

Score by Innings.

Tacoma ... 2 0 0 1 2 9 1 0 6

Portland ... 2 1 0 0 2 2 0 7

Summary.

Score by Innings.

Tacoma ... 2 0 0 1 2 9 1 0 6

Portland ... 2 1 0 0 2 2 0 7

Summary.

Score by Innings.

Tacoma ... 2 0 0 1 2 9 1 0 6

Portland ... 2 1 0 0 2 2 0 7

Summary.

Score by Innings.

Tacoma ... 2 0 0 1 2 9 1 0 6

Portland ... 2 1 0 0 2 2 0 7

Summary.

Score by Innings.

Tacoma ... 2 0 0 1 2 9 1 0 6

Portland ... 2 1 0 0 2 2 0 7

Summary.

Score by Innings.

Tacoma ... 2 0 0 1 2 9 1 0 6

Portland ... 2 1 0 0 2 2 0 7

Summary.

Score by Innings.

Tacoma ... 2 0 0 1 2 9 1 0 6

Portland ... 2 1 0 0 2 2 0 7

Summary.

Score by Innings.

Tacoma ... 2 0 0 1 2 9 1 0 6

Portland ... 2 1 0 0 2 2 0 7

Summary.

Score by Innings.

Tacoma ... 2 0 0 1 2 9 1 0 6

Portland ... 2 1 0 0 2 2 0 7

Summary.

Score by Innings.

Tacoma ... 2 0 0 1 2 9 1 0 6

Portland ... 2 1 0 0 2 2 0 7

Summary.

Score by Innings.

Tacoma ... 2 0 0 1 2 9 1 0 6

Portland ... 2 1 0 0 2 2 0 7

Summary.

Score by Innings.

Tacoma ... 2

VICTORIA THEATRE

Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 4 and 5.



In the Season's Biggest Hits, *"Monday—The Rose of Blandeen,"* *"Tuesday—The Ransom."* Thirty Clever Girls, Dainty Dancers, Latest Song Hits, Tuneful, Delightful, Sparkling. Prices: 25c, 50c, \$1.00. Seats on sale Friday, Sept. 1st.

Victoria Theatre

ONE NIGHT WED'NS'DY SEPT. 6

George M. Cohan's Greatest Musical Play

"45 Minutes from Broadway"

With a Star Cast and the "Blue Ribbon Ponies."

Prices, 25c, 50c, \$1.00, and \$1.50.

Seats on Sale Monday, Sept. 4th. Curtain 8.30.

Empress

WEEK AUGUST 28. The distinguished German comedian DAN MASON AND HIS COMPANY.

In the brisk farce

"THE NEW CHAUFFEUR"

GEIGER AND WALTERS.

In the streets of Italy.

A musical novelty.

TERRY AND LAMBERT.

Foreign types as seen through Ameri-

can eyes.

FLORENCE HUGHES

A dispenser of Jollity.

HILL AND ACKERMAN

Rare physical feats and falls.

THE EMPRESSCOPE.

All the week at 10c, 20c, and 30c.

Wednesday and Saturday matinee Seats on sale during the day at Dean & Hiscock's Drug Store.

TRY A TIMES WANT AD.

MAJESTIC THEATRE

YATES ST.

Continued Performance Daily From 2 to 5:30; 6:30 to 11.

Programme Friday and Saturday

"A Thoroughbred"

A Raucous Picture

"The Quaker Mother"

An Emotional Drama.

"The Atonement"

A Story That Will Reach the Heart.

"Struggle for Life"

"It Served Her Right"

Edison Comedy.

ROMANO PHOTOPLAY THEATRE

Programme for Friday and Saturday

1st and 2nd

THE PIED PIPER OF HAMLIN

By Thanhouse.

THE TORN SCARF

By Rex.

THE TABLES TURNED

By Melies.

THE NOVICE

By Selig.

POWER OF DEVOTION

By Thanhouse.

Money - Savers

Watch This Ad.

CUPS AND SAUCERS, gold band, dozen

HAND MADE WASH BOILERS, each

HAND MADE ALL STEEL

WASH BOILERS, each \$2.75

GALVANIZED TUBS, each 75c

and

DINER SETS, 9 pieces, elegant,

per set \$1.00

LEMONADE SETS, fancy, per set \$2.00

BERRY SETS, cut glass designs,

per set \$1.00

CHINA CUPS AND SAUCERS,

special, 2 pairs for \$1.00

HALLIDAY, CLYDE

& CO., LTD.

Tinsmithing, Etc.

Phone 855. 558 Johnson

POTS & PANS

KEPT FREE FROM DIRT

& MADE DAZZLING BRIGHT & CLEAN

WITH

Old Dutch

Cleanser

NEVER BE WITHOUT IT IN THE KITCHEN

Its many uses and Full directions

on large Sifter-Can 10¢

TRY A TIMES WANT AD.

New Fall Arrivals

Every day we are receiving new Fall goods in the many lines of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods. You will find here new styles in a splendid range for Fall, and prices that are worthy considering.

New Linen Waists

A number of new styles in plain tailored Waists in lawns, linens, etc., lace and embroidery trimming. Prices \$1.50 to \$3.25

New Tweed Suits

A few of an early shipment in Ladies' Tweed Suits in mixed effects, with self and velvet trimmings; very neat. Prices \$15 to \$35.00

New Hosiery

Ladies' Cashmere Hose, in the famous Penmen's, seamless, knit to shape hosiery; in blacks only. Prices 25c, 35c and 50c

New Wrapperets

A nice range of these in an even woven cloth, with striped and polka dot patterns. Prices 12½c to 20c

New Lisle Hosiery

Penmen's, seamless lisle Hosiery, in a splendid range of colors, also blacks. Sizes 8½ to 10. Prices 35c and 50c

New Underwear

Our Fall Underwear is now to hand with a range of qualities in medium, light and heavy weight wools, in ladies' and children's stuffs. Prices up from 50c

New Bedding

Our stock of Blankets, Comforters, Sheets, etc., is very complete. Blankets from, per pair, \$3.75 to \$9.50. Comforters from \$1.50 to \$15.00. Sheets, each, up from 90c

E. E. WESCOTT

649 Yates Street

McCall's Patterns

Phone 3039

Genuine English Oak

Harold B. Robertson returned yes-

terday from Seattle.

Edgar Fawcett has returned from a

short visit across the Sound.

Miss B. Briggs has returned from a

holiday visit to the mainland.

J. H. Lowrie returned yesterday af-

ternoon from a visit to Seattle.

Miss E. Goodman returned yesterday

from a visit to friends in Seattle.

Miss McClurg, who has been a guest

of Miss McColl, Vancouver, has returned

home.

Mr. and Mrs. Multhead returned

yesterday from a pleasant visit in

Vancouver.

Mrs. M. Holmes was among the pas-

sengers on the Princess Charlotte from

Seattle yesterday.

Miss Thomas returned yesterday

from Seattle, where she has been

spending a holiday.

Miss Mary McNiff, who has been

making a visit to friends in Seattle,

returned home yesterday.

Alan Booth left yesterday by the

Chicago-Milwaukee Railway to take

up his studies at Toronto.

Fred Young, who has been making

an extended visit to his old home in

the East, returned yesterday.

Mrs. Fisher, Kamloops, who is on

her way to Goldstream, is stopping for

a day or so at the Balmoral.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Young and

child left yesterday on the S. S. Governor

for a visit to San Francisco.

Senator Loughheed, Calgary, Conserva-

tive leader in the Senate, passed

through the city yesterday on his way

to Seattle.

Mrs. Child, Calgary, who has been

making an extended visit with Mrs.

Moore, Battery street, left on her re-

turn home to-day.

Mrs. Lester and Miss Susie Lester,

Quebec, who have been spending a

holiday here, will leave shortly on a

visit to Prince Rupert.

Principal J. W. Church, of Corrig

College, Beacon Hill, returned yester

day from a long European tour, in

time for the opening of the college on

September 5.

Miss Howard, Kamloops, sister of

Mrs. Harry Bell, is spending a few

weeks in this city.

A. Braik left yesterday on a business

visit to Kansas city, via the Chicago

Milwaukee Railway.

Vice-President Gilman, of the Great

Northern Railway, is here to confer

with Premier McBride respecting rail-

way matters.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Post, Vancouver,

are spending a few days here as the

guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Aclorn,

Oak Bay Ave.

Hay Stead, associate editor of the

Winnipeg Saturday Post, is spending a

few days at the Empress. He is on a

tour of the province, studying its re-

sources and possibilities.

Mrs. Gray, London, England, who

has been visiting this city and neigh-

borhood for the past few weeks, will

leave on Sunday for Winnipeg, to

spend the winter with her daughter,

Mrs. Hasty.

Herbert Kent left yesterday after-

noon on a trip through B. C. visiting

among other parts of the Okanagan and

Kootenay districts. He will be accom-

panied by Daryl H. Kent, of M. W.

Waitt & Co., Ltd., Vancouver.

The ADVANCE MAN

Juvenile Bostonians

Monday evening at the Victoria the-

atre, that famous company of clever

kiddies, the Juvenile Bostonians, will

appear in "The Rose of Blandeen,"

the latest and best and most tuneful oper-

etta, full of catchy songs, delightful

comedy and charming situations.

This company is the only one of the

kind in the world, for it is composed

RUGBY UNION HOLDS ITS ANNUAL MEETING

Past Year Most Successful in Every Way—Officers Are Elected

The annual meeting of the Victoria Rugby Football Union was held at the James Bay clubhouse last evening and was largely attended. The secretary's report was read and the financial standing of the club found to be excellent, there being over \$400 in hand. It was decided to send a team to California at the end of October, co-operating with Vancouver, half from each city.

Last year's committee and secretary-treasurer were thanked very much for their services, and the new officers were elected.

It was decided to open the football season this year with a dinner and smoker to members of the team and officers, and any other football enthusiasts who would like to attend.

Following are the officers elected: Hon. president—George Gillespie. Presidents—Geo. Jay.

Vice-presidents—J. E. Miller, H. G. Wilson, C. F. Told, J. A. Virtue, Lieut.-Col. Wolfenden, E. E. Billingshurst, A. J. O'Reilly, A. T. Goward, W. C. Moresby, W. Blakemore.

Secretary—A. D. B. Scott.

Treasurer—W. H. Spalding.

Captain—W. A. Newcombe.

Committee—I. Sweeney, J. H. Gillespie, J. H. Austin.

The balance sheet shows the following satisfactory condition of finances:

Receipts.	
Cash on hand.....	\$ 3 41
Gate, Rowing club game.....	36 00
Gate, Vancouver game.....	331 80
Gate, Nanaimo.....	13 00
Tickets sold, Berkeley games.....	1,171 00
Gate, three games.....	2,079 50
Gate, Vancouver game.....	189 65
Members' subs.....	93 00
Total.....	\$3,927 36
Expenditures.	
Printing.....	\$ 78 60
Telegrams and postage.....	8 60
Footballs and club colors.....	60 50
Travelling expenses and hotel.....	324 90
Ground expenses.....	50 65
Cash paid Berkeley team.....	1,800 00
Entertaining Berkeley team—	
Theatre.....	36 00
Banquet.....	150 00
Stationery and sundries.....	27 40
Medical attendance.....	32 00
Subscription B. C. Union.....	5 00
Cash paid J. B. A. for grounds—	
Vancouver game.....	\$2 70
Berkeley game.....	\$12 00
Vancouver game.....	49 90
Cash on hand, trust account.....	350 00
Cash on hand, Northern bank.....	50 11
Total.....	\$3,927 36

BUYS LAND.

Winnipeg, Sept. 1.—The Hudson's Bay Company announce the purchase for three-quarters of a million dollars of seventy acres adjoining River park on the Red river as an athletic ground for employees.

ON WAY TO COAST.

Winnipeg, Sept. 1.—Dr. F. Montzambert left yesterday for the Pacific coast to examine the quarantine station.



A Feast of Harmony

The work of the world's famous operatic artists can now be something more than a dream or a memory to you.

Columbia Grand Opera Double-Disc Records

Enable you to hear and enjoy them for all time—at your leisure, in your own home.

Cavalieri, Constantino, Blanchard, Mardones, Boninsegna, Bronskaja, Freeman, Bispham and Campanari.

Call in or send for one of our new record catalogues.

FLETCHER BROS.
Sole Agents for Columbia Records and Talking Machines.
1231 GOVERNMENT STREET. TÉLÉPHONE 885

HEAVY COUNTY COURT LIST FOR SEPTEMBER

Twenty-Eight Cases Including Six Criminal Appeals to Come Up on Monday

The October county court session opens on Monday morning next, when Judge Lampman will set dates for the cases before the court, numbering twenty-eight. There are six criminal appeals and the remainder are civil trials. Twelve judgment summonses are also listed. The list of the criminal appeals and civil trials is as follows:

Criminal Appeals.

Rex vs. Erickson (J. H. Lawson).
Rex vs. Quock Sing (D. S. Tait).
Rex vs. McGregor (C. F. Davie).
Rex vs. Anderson (D. S. Tait).
Rex vs. Wood (M. B. Jackson).

Civil Trials.

Norris Safe Co (Griffin), vs. Currie et al. (Higgins).
Ducrest (C. L. Harrison), vs. Harris (S. Child).

Coles (Moresby), vs. Paul (D. S. Tait).
Elliott (D. S. Tait), vs. Edson Townsite Co (Moresby).
B. C. Foundry Co. (Moresby), vs. Gardner & Co. J. M. Lawson.

Sohba Singh (J. P. Walls), vs. Simpson (Morphy).
Victoria Phoenix Co. (H. B. Robertson), vs. Young (Moresby).
Bragg (C. L. Harrison), vs. Betterton (in person).
Dingman (Higgins), vs. Stucky (in person).
Richards (D. S. Tait), vs. Carroll (Moresby).
Whitney & Pedler (Patton), vs. Cousins (Moresby).
McGillivray (Tait), vs. Becton (in person).
Ballanieri (C. F. Davie), vs. Jones (H. B. Robertson).
B. C. Realty Co. (Bradshaw), vs. Meyer (Crease).
A. D. Macdonald (in person), vs. Ah James (C. L. Harrison).
Harnack (Tait), vs. Braden (Moresby).
Beard et al. (Bradshaw), vs. Woodburn (in person).
Willett (Davie), vs. Finch & Finch (H. E. A. Courtney).
Fletcher Mfg. Co. (J. H. Lawson), vs. Bancroft (Aikman).
Cameron Lumber Co. (Shandley), vs. Mayor (in person).
Brooks (Tait), vs. Fisher (Crease).
Paul (Tait), vs. Oliver & Wilson (Moresby).

GIRL KILLED.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 1.—Helen Goodwin, seven year old daughter of John Goodwin, a real estate dealer, was dragged to death by the family mare yesterday. Helen and another little girl mounted the mare and started from the family summer home at Waterman, Kitsap county. During their ride the horse became frightened and bolted. The girls fell and Helen Goodwin caught her foot in the stirrup and was dragged on the road. It had been customary for the girls to ride double on the slow going old mare, which was considered perfectly gentle.

VICTORIA DAILY TIMES, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1911

Finch & Finch, Ladies' Outfitters

ARE NOW IN RECEIPT OF

Early Fall Deliveries

Their various sections have been reorganized, and the Cult of Fashion is reflected in every department. Unusual activity is evidenced by the demand occasioned by these early arrivals, purchasers keenly alive to procuring Dame Fashion's demands are visiting the "Shrine of Fashion," where goods of extraordinary merit obtains.

Suits at \$22.50

Honestly Worth \$30.00

These SUITS are tailor built, and the material range is very extensive, being composed of Navy Suitings, Chevron Tweeds, Black and White Shepherd Plaids, Imitation Harris and Donegal Tweeds, Northern and Flaked Tweeds—all one price

\$22.50



Ladies' Whitewear

LADIES' NIGHTGOWNS in most lovely material, with the fashionable high necks, carried out in the slip-over styles with kimono and the open French styles. Price range is from \$1.25 to

\$3.00

BRASSIERES are stocked in a wide variety of materials and styles, for stout or slender figures, cross in back style, and hook and lace in front. The prices ranging from \$2.25 to

\$2.25

Some lovely creations in Ladies' Underskirts in lace and embroidery trimmed, and of quite the newest styles, made up on materials selected from the finest producers, ranging in price from \$1.25 to

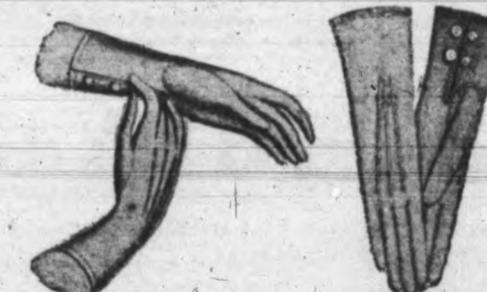
\$6.75

All makes in Ladies' Whitewear. This department has recently been taken over by a lady whose experience has been gained with the producers of these garments. Added to our ordinary stock we have included some beautiful creations in FRENCH HAND-MADE WHITEWEAR, which to be seen, will be admired, and at prices—the lowest—which always obtain here.



Hosiery

We hold an unrivaled stock of the "Holeproof" "Onyx" and "Everwear" makes at popular prices, besides some lovely silk and silk lisle, both in plain and lace effects.



Corsets



As is well known in Victoria, we have the sole control of the Thomson Glove-Fitting Corset, and we stock those new styles which are adaptable to the modes of the moment in the world of dress—not only do we stock this wonderful Corset, but you can find all sizes in the "G. D.," "P. D.," and "C. C. a La Grace," in a large range of styles.



Blouses

The Widest Range of Blouses in the West

Is our claim—from the Tailored Waist to the most exquisite creation for evening wear.



Blouses

Ladies' Outfitters
717-719 Yates St.
Just above Douglas

FINCH & FINCH

Ladies' Outfitters
717-719 Yates St.
Just above Douglas

WATSON MUST MAKE MORE SHOE ROOM

WE ARE PACKED FROM FLOOR TO CEILING WITH THE CHOICEST AND BEST LINES OF AMERICAN FOOTWEAR AND SIMPLY MUST MAKE THE GREATEST EFFORT IN OUR HISTORY TO HAVE MORE BREATHING SPACE

Saturday's Prices Will Demonstrate Our Anxiety To bring down our Gigantic Stock to a Working Level. Our Prices are Great Big Shoe Values

High Button Shoes



Will be the popular footwear for this fall. Now is your chance to get a high class Button Boot in gunmetal or patent, in the smartest new American shapes. All sizes. Price, \$3.50 per pair.

Here's An 'Empress'



That for style, fitting and wear represents the highest height of shoemakers' art. The leathers are the best and newest obtainable. The "Empress" is all styles at, per pair. \$3.50

This Man's Shoe



Is a box kip Blucher with kip leather lining and is one of the smartest shapes we have met with. The counters and foxings are solid. All sizes \$3.50

Girls' School Shoes



That will please the girl and her mother, too. We have them priced very low, but guarantee them the very best school shoes in town. Sizes 8 to 10 1/2. \$1.65 Sizes 11 to 2 1/2. \$2.00 per pair

We Are Showing the Greatest Range We Ever Had



In Men's Velour and Gunmetal Boots. Young men and old men can be fitted perfectly. We guarantee the fit and the wear. Prices up from \$4.00

OUR BOYS' SHOES



Are famed far and wide for their good wear. Now, we'll soon have wet weather, so prepare your boy with a pair of our Boys' Specials. Hard soles, strong uppers. Sizes 1 to 5. \$2.25 Sizes 11 to 13. \$1.75 Sale price.

COME TO-MORROW AND BUY YOUR SHOES FROM

WATSON'S SHOE STORE

Our
Only
Address

635 YATES STREET

The
Shoe Money
Savings Bank

SECHELT UNFIT

FOR SOOKE RUN

(Continued from page 1.)

While no direct cause is assigned for the wreck the court believes it was caused by the ship getting into the trough of the sea with a westerly wind, which caused her to heel and let in water, and that the deck load of iron rails, etc., shifted and prevented the ship righting.

Mr. Justice Martin announced that the finding of the court in regard to the Iroquois wreck will be delivered within ten days. The finding in re-

gard to the Sechelt, in full, is as follows:

Having fully investigated the facts relating to the loss of the screw steamer Sechelt, of the shade deck type, Harold Victor James, master; registered tonnage 71.13; length 73 feet; beam 13.2 feet; depth 7.4 feet; 16 h.p. engines; built of wood in 1893 at Pontiac, state of Washington, U. S. A., while founded with all 100 tons of coal on March 1, 1911, off South Bedford Island, Bosphorus Bay, Straits of Juan de Fuca, this court is of the opinion that:

1. While in the absence of direct testimony it is impossible to state definitely what brought about the disaster, yet it seems to be clear that from some unexplained cause the ship got into the trough of the sea, with a heavy westerly wind and hard squalls prevailing, which caused her to heel to such an

extent as to allow the water to flow into the body of the ship through the apertures on the main deck communicating with the engine and boiler space, and forecastle, and it is probable that the cargo on the main deck, of light iron rails, car wheels and axles, shifted in the heavy rolling to an extent sufficient to cause the ship to founder with all 100 tons of coal on

Sec. 93 of the Shipping Act, 1908, 4 Sec. 9 of the Inspection Rules. If such inspection had taken place it would doubtless have cleared up the serious question raised by Chief Engineer, A. G. Kick, who stated that at the time he left the ship, a week before the disaster, she leaked astern to a considerable extent and that a proper bilge pump had not been fitted, therefore he reported the matter to Captain James, who should have reported it, as should also the engineer, to the inspector under Secs. 18 and 21, and it is noteworthy that these complaints would be consistent with the surveyors' reports before us, made by the underwriters' surveyors, of the damage resulting from said accidents. In the present case the neglect to inspect was the less excusable because the inspector admits he was notified on the 14th of March last, after 5 p.m., that the ship was in the dock at Victoria, but he says he was leaving for Vancouver that night and was so satisfied of her good condition, and her date of annual inspection under Sec. 588 of the Shipping Act) was so near (12th of April) that he did not think it was necessary to inspect her then, though she had not been inspected since the 12th of April, 1910.

2. The ship though given a certificate to carry forty passengers under section 1, part VII, of the Inspection Rules, was not fitted for the Victoria-Sooke route, for which she was licensed, and the inspector of hulls, John C. Kinghorn, should not have given her permission to run on it. Furthermore, a grave error in judgment was made in classing the route in question as being one within "the inland waters" of Canada, as defined by sub-section (g), section 72 of the Canada Shipping Act, because it comes clearly within the exception "salt water bays and gulfs on the sea coast" specified in that section, and though part of the route, viz., from Victoria to Race Passage, would in general be more or less sheltered, except from southeasterly gales, yet after passing through that passage a ship would be exposed to the full force of prevailing westerly gales from the Pacific ocean. The Sechelt was quite unable to cope with such conditions or with the ordinary stress of wind and weather to be encountered in that locality, because of her peculiar construction whereby the main deck was in effect made the weather deck, and also because of the insecurely protected apertures above mentioned, which properly come within the scope of section 14 of part VII. of the Inspection Rules, requiring that "all gangways and openings on or below weather deck" should be fitted with covers in such a manner that they can be quickly and efficiently secured; with other similar provisions respecting coamings and hatch covers intended to safeguard the buoyancy of the ship, which were insufficiently observed or ignored, though the section declares them to be "important items to be noticed by the inspector in steamboats subject to heavy seas."

3. This ship was originally designed and built as a tug for service on Lake Washington, U. S. A., but of late had much additional superstructure added for the accommodation of passengers, which tended to lessen her original stability, and encouraged the carrying of freight on the main deck, something not contemplated in her original design, and which unless duly compensated for by weights below would be a menace to her stability. In all cases when similar changes have been made it is essential that inspectors should, before granting a license, be particularly careful to satisfy themselves by actual test if necessary that the stability has not been jeopardized, and also place a limit upon the weight of cargo to be carried on or above the main deck. Generally speaking the type of vessel represented by the Sechelt, with more or less variation, is one requiring careful attention to the correct distribution of weights, including ballasting, and to the manner in which the cargo is stowed, in order to preserve stability.

4. Though section 24 of the inspection rules provides that "the steering gear shall be inspected and thoroughly examined at least once a year" by the inspector of hulls, yet there is no specific evidence that this was done, which is the more to be regretted because it was suggested that the captain of the ship unaccountably getting into the trough of the sea was owing to some defect in the steering gear. It is surprising to observe that in the printed form of return of inspection no reference is to be found to this essential matter.

5. Though the Sechelt had been stranded in Vancouver Narrows on the 7th of August, 1910, and again on Bowes Island on the 5th of November, 1910, and her main engine had broken down on the 8th of December, 1910, suffering on each occasion a "material degree" of injury to her hull or machinery as defined by the statute (see

McCREERY FOR CLEVELAND.

Member of Victoria Team Will Join American League Nine.

ARCHER MARTIN,

J. Adm.

A. HEURTLEY REED,

C. D. NEROUTSOS,

Assessors.

SPECTATORS KILLED.

Warsaw, Sept. 1.—During artillery manoeuvres yesterday a shrapnel shell exploded in a crowd of peasants. Three persons were killed and sixteen wounded.

Try Cuticura Soap and Ointment Free

Although Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are the best soaps and dealers everywhere a liberal sample booklet on the care and treatment of skin and hair will be sent, post-free, on application to Peter Drury & Chem. Corp., Boston, U. S. A.

BUSINESS LOTS FOR BUSINESS MEN AT

Fort George

The big money in real estate is made by those who buy business lots at the beginning of a city.

Knowing what you do now, if you had the opportunity of buying at prices prevailing a few years ago, you would not hesitate to buy on Hastings or Granville streets, Vancouver; Main street or Portage avenue, Winnipeg; Jasper avenue, Edmonton; or Eighth avenue, Calgary.

You would not be buying at Shaughnessy Heights, Tuxedo Park or any of the outlying additions no matter how high-sounding the name or how many boulevards or parks they might have, notwithstanding the fact that lots in these additions are first class investments—but

Business Lots for Profit

Most people cannot afford to buy business lots in the streets mentioned above at present prices.

It is possible, however, to get in at the starting point of what will be undoubtedly a place of as much importance.

In making an investment in real estate the necessary thing to do is to pick out the most promising of the prospective cities and examine into their possibilities.

What are their natural advantages?

After you have looked them all over and considered the good and bad points, then you will find out that—

Fort George has every natural advantage possessed by all the others combined.

One of the prospective cities will be a railroad centre.

Another has coal mines.

This one has timber lands.

Another will talk of the fine climate.

That one is the centre of an agricultural district.

Fort William and Port Arthur will talk to you about their water transportation.

Stewart will talk of her mines.

Some other places may have a great water power.

Fort George Has Them All

Don't overlook this point. It means that Fort George has a combination of all the resources possessed by all the other cities of Western Canada (except that she is not an ocean port).

Fort George is the geographical and strategic commercial centre of British Columbia. British Columbia is Canada's largest and richest province.

You should know all about Fort George and British Columbia. Let us send you map plans and official information free.

Send your name or call to day.

You can get in at the beginning if you hurry.

Natural Resources Security Co.

Limited

Paid-Up Capital \$250,000.

Joint Owners and Sole Agents Fort George, Townsite.

Bower Building, Vancouver, B. C.

STODDART'S
JEWELRY
STORE

REMOVED

TO
SAYWARD
BLOCK
Douglas Street

Watches, Clocks, Diamond Rings and all Jewelry, at
25% Reduction from Regular Price

VICTORIA BARGAIN CLOTHING HOUSE

THE STORE FOR BARGAINS AT ALL TIMES IN MEN'S CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS, HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES

1419-1421 Douglas Street



Out today

It is as important to cultivate one's musical taste as to acquire a taste for good literature. Victor Records certainly assist greatly in attaining this end, and the September list out-to-day includes an exceptionally fine range of selections that are both instructive and amusing. Special mention is made of the following:

10-inch Double-sided (90c. for the two.)

16910. You'll Do the Same Thing Over Again... Murray
16910. My Hula Hula Love Jones and Murray
16892. Carmen Selection (Xylophone) W. H. Reitz
16892. Musetta Waltz (Whistling) Guido Gialdini

12-inch Double-sided (\$1.50 for the two.)

35194. Pink Lady Waltzes Victor Dance Orchestra
35194. Immortelle Waltz Victor Dance Orchestra

10-inch Red Seal, \$2.00

87081. Madame Butterfly (Amore O grillo) Puccini
Song by the Great Tenor, Riccardo Martin
These are but a few of the real good ones for September.

HEAR THEM TO-DAY AT YOUR DEALERS

Berliner Gram-o-phone Co., Ltd., Montreal

Ask any of the Victor-Berliner dealers for a September Supplement, which contains a complete list of the new single and double-faced records.

BE SURE TO HEAR THE VICTROLA

New Victor Records For September

Hicks & Lovick Piano Co., Limited

Exclusively Victor Representatives

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE

VICTORIA, B. C.

Get our Catalogue.

Montelius Piano House

1104 Government Street, Near Fort

Manufacturers' Distributors of Victor Machines and Records for the Pacific Coast

SAY!



OPEN GAME SEASON FIXED FOR ISLAND

Sportsmen Will Be Able to Enjoy Shooting From September 15

Tenders for Painting Point Ellice Bridge

Sealed Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 4 p.m. Friday, September 5th, for the above work. Specifications can be seen at the office of the Purchasing Agent.

W. N. NORTHCOTT,
City Hall, Purchasing Agent.
Victoria, B. C., Aug. 31st, 1911

University School VICTORIA, B. C. For Boys

Next term begins Wednesday, September 6.

Fifteen Acres of Playing Fields.

Accommodation for 150 Boarders
Organized Cadet Corps.

Musketry Instruction
Football and Cricket
Gymnasium and Rifle Range.

Recent Successes at McGill and R.M.C.

WARDEN: Rev. W. W. Bolton, M.A. (Cambridge).

PRINCIPALS: R. V. Harvey, M.A. (Cambridge); J. C. Barnacle, Esq. (Lond. Univ.); assisted by a resident staff of University men.

For Prospectus apply to the Bursar.

F. SCHNOTER, VICTORIA, B.C.

**SMOKE
MY CHOICE
CIGARS**

EVERY DEALER HAS THEM

DAY TRIAL STANDS TILL SEPTEMBER 18

Statement Made as to Evidence Witness Reed is to Give on Arrival

The trial of John Day, sent from the police court after a preliminary hearing, charged with having received stolen naval stores from the Esquimalt naval yard knowing them to have been stolen, was again adjourned this morning because of the non-arrival of the principal witness, Chief Carpenter's Mate Reed, of the *Egeria*. The date of trial was set after much argument, for September 18.

The witness Reed is to come from England and when to-day was set as the trial it was thought he would be here to give evidence. The shipping strike in England, however, tied up the steamer *Megantic* on which Reed was booked to sail, and the strike having been settled the witness is now thought to be on his way here.

A demand was made by Stuart Henderson and H. Dallas Helmcken, K.C., for the accused, that the prosecution should furnish the defence with particulars of the evidence the new witness is to give.

Commander Virian put in an affidavit of particulars received by cable from the Admiralty, London, giving the information that Reed had confessed and had alleged that with Day's knowledge he had stolen and sold Day naval stores for \$24 on one occasion; that Day was aware the goods had been stolen and that he had connived at the theft; that 29 drums of paint had been sold to John Houston of the Victoria Machinery depot for which \$75 was paid. The cable on which the affidavit was based read that an epitome of the evidence Reed is to give would be copied if desired.

J. A. Alkman asked for the adjournment because he would have to get in his evidence backwards and then take the adjournment agreed upon before Judge McInnis for the production of Reed. He suggested it would be better for all concerned to take an adjournment till Sept. 18.

Stuart Henderson, representing Day, thought it a remarkable thing that Reed should not be here at this date. He thought a war ship might have been commissioned to bring the witness to Victoria, and Mr. Helmcken suggested the Canadian navy might have been sent for Reed. Judge Lampman reminded him with a smile that a navy could not bring the witness across Canada, and adjourned the case till the date asked for.

VANCOUVER REGATTA.

Word was received at the J. B. A. A. this morning that the big regatta in Vancouver in which the Bays are going to compete has been fixed for September 9 over the Coal Harbor course. W. N. Kennedy will row in the single sculls against a Vancouver entry and the J. B. A. A. will have crews in the doubles and fours.

The boys are all training hard and hope to give a good account of themselves and maintain the invincible record of the club.

WILL VISIT VICTORIA.

Ottawa, Sept. 1.—Sir William Howell Davis, member of parliament for Bristol, and Lady Davies arrive in Canada on the *Royal Edward* to-day. They will be joined at Montreal by Norval Whiteman, member of parliament for Lancaster, and Mrs. and Miss Helene E. Parkes, member of parliament for Birmingham, and Mrs. Parkes will also join the party, who will make a trip through to Victoria.

NEW FINANCIAL COMPANY.

London, Sept. 1.—There was floated here to-day the Anglo-French Financial Company of Canada, which was recently incorporated under the laws of the Dominion, with capital of \$2,500,000. The new company also represents the interests of some of the most successful groups in England. These include the present South African groups, notably the Hirsch system, which includes Otto Belt, the Neumanns and other millionaires. Naeas & Sons, of the London Stock Exchange, are their associates. The president of the company is Frederick Baker, chairman of the Hirsch group. Norton Griffiths, member of parliament, is vice-president. Among the other directors of the new company are Evelyn Cecil, member of parliament; Almeric Paget, member of parliament, and Harry Brittain, who is known in Canada. The Anglo-French Financial Company of Canada has appointed O. C. Howard as its Canadian manager with offices at Vancouver and Montreal.

VICTORIA STOCK EXCHANGE.

Victoria, Sept. 1.
Bid Asked.
Alberta Canadian Oil 65 66
American-Canadian Oil 13 15
Canadian Northwest Oil 64 64
Can. Face Oil 15
Alberta Coal & Coke 61 62
Diamond Vale Coal & Coke 66 67
Globe & W. Oil 20 20
International Oil & Coke 70 63
Nicol Valley Coal & Coke 60.00 65.00
Royal Collieries 68 69
Western Coal & Coke 1.40 2.00
Marconi 62 63
B.C. Copper 3.75 4.25
B.C. Packers, com. 50.00
B.C. Permanent Loan 122.00
C. N. P. Fisheries 3.50 4.90
Dominion Trust Co. 118.00 125.00
Great West Permanent (a) 117.00 124.00
Great West Permanent (b) 114.00
Smart Land 8.50 12.00
Bitter Creek 16
Glarier Creek 64 64
Klaske 64
Lasquell 61 61
Lucky Calumet 62
Lucky Jim Zinc 34 38
Main Reef 68
Nugget Gold 62 69
Portland Canal 156 166
Portland Wonder 64
Ranier Caribbean 60
Red Cliff 1.65 1.10
Snowstorm 20
Stewart M. & D. 50 60
Teronation 42 46

Kootenay 60 60
S. A. Warrants 725.00 725.00
Sales
1,000 Maricopa Oil 632
2,000 Royal Collieries 680
5,000 Royal Collieries (60 days) 660
TORONTO STOCKS.

(By Courtesy F. W. Stevenson & Co.)
Toronto, Sept. 1.
Bid. Ask.
Anal. Asbestos 4
B. C. Packing "A" 58
Do. "B" 58
Do. common 58
Bell Telephone 145
Can. Gen. Electric 1082 1090
Consumers Gas 193 194
Detroit United 714 729
Dom. Steel Works 200
Dom. Telegraph 104 106
Illinoia, pref. 300
Maple Leaf 60 62
Do. pref. 271 280
Montreal Power 162
N. S. Steel 945 956
Pennmans 571 583
Do. pref. 560
Porto Rico Railway 200
R. & O. Nav. Co. 115
Rio Janeiro Tram. 113 113
St. L. & C. Nav. Co. 82
St. Paul 174
Shredded Wheat 70
Toronto Railway 123 127
Winnipeg Railway 222 237

Fit-Rite Clothing and Furnishing Parlors

We are displaying FALL CLOTHING in Fancy Scotch Tweeds and English Worsteds. In our windows this week we are showing a SPECIAL BUY for Saturday

\$25 **\$25**

Our Blue and Black Serges are the Best in Canada at \$25

3 - FURNISHING SPECIALS FOR SATURDAY - 3

Fancy Cambric Shirts

Regular \$1.25. Stripes and dots.

SATURDAY SPECIAL

\$1.00

FANCY WASH TIRES

Very natty. Regular 35c

SATURDAY SPECIAL

25c

Dents' Grey Dog-skin Gloves

Regular \$1.50.

SATURDAY SPECIAL

\$1.25

Fit-Rite Clothing Parlors

RICHARDSON & STEPHENS

1413 Government Street.

1413 Government Street.

Am. Smelting 656 682 694	Do. 1st pref. 492 49 48	Do. 2nd pref. 286 28 285
Am. Tel. & Tel. 1362 1332 134	O. N. pref. 123 123 123	Penny. 123 123 123
Am. Tobacco, pref. 921 921 920	Inter-Metro. 15 142 142	Reading. 142 142 142
Atchison 1040 1054 1053	Do. pref. 432 432 433	Rock Island. 254 254 255
B. & O. 1005 1004 1003	Do. Harvester. 107 1084 1063	S. P. 105 105 105
B. R. T. 765 752 756	Lehigh Valley. 158 157 158	U. P. 1682 1672 1672
C. P. R. 200 200 200	M. & St. P. & S. M. 134 130 129	U. S. 100 100 100
C. & G. W. 182 184 182	Nat. Pacific. 400 392 392	U. S. Steel. 124 124 124
C. & M. & St. P. 1143 1132 1126	Do. 1294 1294 1294	Utah Copper. 421 421 421
Con. Gas 1341 134 134	N. Y. C. 102 102 102	W. C. 116 116 116
Erie 296 282 29	N. & W. 1013 1013 1013	Money on call. 22 22 22
	N. P. 1161 1152 1162	Total sales, 225,800 shares.

BEDDING

WE have just received a large shipment of Blankets, Sheets, Pillow Slips and Table Linens, etc. which we have marked at popular prices

IN COMBINATION COTTON WOOL BLANKETS we have a good range in white or grey. **\$3.00**

HONEY COMB BED-SPREADS, in all sizes. Prices starting at **\$1.25**

COMFORTERS IN DURABLE AND FANCY MATERIAL. Prices starting as low as **\$2.25**

IN ALL WOOL BLANKETS, large size. Excellent value at **\$7.00**

FLANNELETTE SHEETS, in white or grey. Price, per pair, from **\$1.35**

HEMSTITCHED LINEN SHEETS, large size. Price, per pair, **\$2.50**

We are proud of this department and shall be glad to show you through the excellent values. You may want some another time if you don't to-day

The Capital Furniture Co., Ltd.

McCallum Block, Douglas Street

THRILLING RESCUE OF TEN SEAMEN

Sailors Throw Themselves Into Sea and Are Picked Up by Steamer's Boats

New York, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Ten seamen snatched from death in the great storm that battered the South Atlantic coast were brought here yesterday by the Clyde liner Mohawk. Last Tuesday, morning the Mohawk rescued them from the crumbling hulks of the schooner Malcolm B. Seavey, while the sea was pounding their vessel to pieces on a reef off Georgetown, S. C.

Originally there were eleven of the schooner's crew, all from Bath, Maine. One man, a Portuguese sailor, was swept overboard when the Seavey first struck the sand bar last Saturday night.

Captain Henry M. Davis was almost helpless from the battering he received while clinging to a spar but the other nine men had recovered from their thrilling experience.

The Seavey put out from Tampa, Fla., August 16, with a cargo of phosphate. Saturday night she ran into a storm and dropped anchor off Cape Romain. By Sunday evening the sea was sweeping over the schooner and washing clear her decks. She dragged her anchors and began to pound on the sandy bottom. The crew took refuge in the rigging and by Monday morning the ship began breaking up. Tuesday morning after three ships had passed in the distance without observing her signals of distress, the Mohawk appeared.

The rescue was as thrilling as the plight of the schooner's crew. A boat from the steamer could not get nearer the Seavey than fifty yards, and one by one the exhausted men lashed to what was left of the schooner's rigging untied the ropes and threw themselves into the sea and were hauled aboard the boat by the lines thrown to them as they struggled in the tremendous waves.

KAISER REVIEWS FLEET.

Berlin, Sept. 1.—Seldom before in the history of the German Empire has such a powerful fleet been brought together for review by the Kaiser as was assembled at Swinemunde. Dressed from stem to stern in flags and bunting, the great armada of warships stretching across the broad channel at the mouth of the Oder made a magnificent spectacle. In his review of the great fleet the Kaiser was accompanied by a number of foreign royalties.



That English Effect

The rolling lapel, with its soft, yielding and natural effects, is one of the outcomes of our wholesale migration to see the Coronation festivities.

It is "that English effect," and it is illustrated in the Semi-ready style book this season. The truly English garment is characterized by the natural shoulders, the softness of the coat front and lapels, the precise roundness of coat corners, and the absolute absence of even the suggestion of a "dip." The vest is high cut and the trousers are "slim."

If you do not find in stock a suit that will fill your requirements, one can be made to special order from \$18 up.

Semi-ready Tailoring
MEARNS & FULLER
Corner Douglas and View Sts.

HIGH PRICES OF FOOD IN FRANCE

Investigation—Has Been Ordered as Result of Demonstration in Northern Towns

Paris, Aug. 31.—A campaign which has for its purpose a reduction of the high prices of food started here yesterday. Ten taxicabs and other hailing devices conveying demands that the cost of necessities be reduced, paraded through the Champs Elysee and other thoroughfares. Open agitation with some violence was reported from thirty or forty towns and cities in the northern departments and the movement is spreading to other parts of the opposite.

OUR LETTER BOX

THE ANNEXATION CRY.

To the Editor.—The cry of danger of annexation on account of reciprocity is a very low argument. The boot is on the other leg. Some 25 or 30 years ago there was in Ontario a good deal of talk about the desirability of annexation, especially in the young men's societies. Canada was not inspiring, and the young men were flocking to the States to make a living. The feeling was expressed that the President Cleveland gave his dictum on the Venezuela boundary question, when the young men and the whole community came out strongly on the British side. Since then there has not been any sign of a desire for annexation, but very much the opposite.

CUMTUX.

To the Editor.—When Wm. Liney, an undersigned, through the medium of an Colonist to address a letter to the workmen of Victoria relating his experience of reciprocity in the old days in Eastern Canada, he should have confined his remarks to what took place during the period when reciprocity was actually in force. But instead his letter entirely ignores that period and makes a rambling comparison of events which transpired 12 years after the reciprocity treaty had been abrogated by the United States government. It might not be out of place to mention that the reciprocity treaty was made in 1857 and ended in 1866, so that the "hard times" to which he refers followed after the treaty was abrogated, and was probably due to the exclusion of Canadian products from the American market. Neither Alexander Mackenzie nor John A. Macdonald were in the slightest degree responsible for the condition of the country at the time referred to in Mr. Liney's letter. As Mr. Liney has not thought it prudent to give his experience of the condition of Canada during the existence of reciprocity, but merely what suited his purpose, and perhaps relying a little upon the ignorance of the workmen of the facts, he counted upon making a point against reciprocity. I'm very sorry to have to spoil his argument.

Saying that I also witnessed these things myself, and I know whereof I speak, permit me to state briefly that when reciprocity came into operation Canada, with the exception of a few counties along Lake Ontario, was almost a wilderness covered with dense forest of timber. The country was dotted with log houses and barns. But under reciprocity all that was changed. Brick houses, frame dwelling houses and barns were everywhere in evidence, good roads were made, towns and villages sprang into life, and all this before there was a telegraph or railroad line in the country.

The settlement will become operative the day of the wedding. The amount of the settlement is known only to Col. Astor, Miss Force, her father and Comptroller, Leslie C. Ledyard, who will draw up the documents which is believed to have been drafted at the summer residence of Commodore Ledyard in Newport.

The United Trust Company of New York is made the trustee. The amount which Col. Astor settled upon his bride is said to be large.

The marriage agreement entered into at this time leads to the belief that the wedding is not far away and that Newport is to be the place, as there is no effort being made to close the large Astor estate.

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The Old Country Boot Store

Special Snaps for Saturday

To Clear Out the Odd Lines we have Left Over From Our Sale

HUNTERS' AND PROSPECTORS' BOOTS, high leg, Scotch grain, solid leather. Regular \$5. To clear. **\$3.45**

MEN'S BOSTON CALF BOOTS, double soles, medium heel and toe. Regular \$3 values. For. **\$1.95**

26 PAIR MEN'S TAN CALF OXFORDS, with wing tips, Goodyear sewn. A splendid \$4 shoe. Price, per pair, Saturday. **\$1.00**

LADIES' VICI KID OXFORDS, sizes 2½ to 4, patent tips. Values \$2.50 to \$5. Saturday, **\$1.00**

120 PAIRS MEN'S VELOUR CALF BLUCHERS, high toe and heel, dull calf leg; rock oak soles. Regular \$5. Saturday. **\$2.95**

LADIES' VICI KID BLUCHERS, with self and patent tips, all sizes. Regular \$3. Saturday. **\$1.45**

MISSSES' STRONG SCHOOL BOOTS, double soles, extra good for the wet. Special price, per pair. **\$2.00**

Ladies' Slippers 75c

Children's Slippers 25c

We are Snap Specialists and all our Boots are Guaranteed

633 to 635
Johnson Street

OLD COUNTRY BOOT STORE

633 to 635
Johnson Street



CHILDREN'S BOOTS, double soles and patent tips. Reg. \$1.50. Special price. **75c**



KEEN ADVOCATE FOR FRASER FISHERMEN

Well Known Champion of
White Anglers Visits
Victoria

One of the foremost of the Fraser River fishermen, who has been for years to the front whenever matters affecting the white fisherman on the Fraser during successive salmon seasons have risen, is in Victoria in the person of John A. Kendall, who goes north to the vicinity of Alberni this week end with a view of locating permanently there. For years he has been engaged in fishing from his headquarters near Port Hawe, but is anxious now to sell out his holding there, and move to Vancouver Island, where he has already acquired property.

On Wednesday he came across the Gulf of Georgia with his two sons in his own gasoline launch, and will ship the launch and nets in charge of his

sons on board the steamer Tees, later joining the party himself.

Mr. Kendall is not unknown to the fishery departments either at Ottawa or Victoria, as he has been an unflinching critic of administrative details in the control of the salmon industry, and on record at the department at Ottawa is "his" file, which officials state contains a précis of every difficulty of the fisherman on the principal river of this province for the past decade.

In conversation with a Times representative last evening at the Victoria hotel he said the present candidates in the New Westminster riding were not to be let off, as he was returning to Westminster directly to summon a meeting of fishermen, at which the Liberal candidate, J. Oliver, and Conservative candidate, J. D. Taylor, would be invited to lay their views before the men. The meeting will be called on Sept. 16, and promises to be lively, to judge from previous efforts of the organizer.

Observations to determine the duration of sunshine in Europe showed that Spain has the most sunshine and Scotland the least.

Jupiter, the largest of the planets, is 1,300 times as large and 210 times the mass of the earth, and according to its rotation on its axis in 9 hours 50 minutes. As the equatorial circumference is 275,000 miles, the linear rotational velocity of a point on the equator is nearly 8 miles a second.

John Geiger and Nelle Walters carry the palm for the musical act of this week's show, presenting a tuneful novelty, "In the Streets of Italy." For the lover of athletics Hilt and Ackerman are showing something that will startle in the way of falls and tumbles, and Florence Hughes makes more admirers every show because of her frankness.

Majestic Theatre.

"A Thoroughbred," is the title of a race-track picture shown to-day and to-morrow, depicting how one of the

owners of competing horses is forced to ride his own horse because of a plot against him. "The Quaker Mother," an emotional drama of the old fashioned kind that exercises the best influence and makes the world and everybody better. "The Atonement," the object of this picture is to create an impression of the moral quality in fate by showing how one man's lack of generosity left a door open through which harm came into his fireside. "The Struggle for Life," the story of an anarchist who falls in love with a Catalonia beauty and is forced to protect her from a reckless and unscrupulous rival. "It Served her Right," a comedy showing how a young wife takes the cook's place and what happened to her.

An English Chemist Has Discovered How to Grow Hair

In England the ladies have entirely abandoned wearing rats, which is due entirely to this new discovery.

It has been proven that Henna leaves contain the ingredients that will positively grow hair. That they contain this long-looked-for article is proven every day.

The Americans are now placing on the market a preparation containing the extract from Henna leaves, which is having a phenomenal sale.

This preparation is called SALVIA, and is being sold with a guarantee to cure Dandruff and to grow hair in abundance. Being daubed perfumed, SALVIA makes a most pleasant hair dressing. Campbell, your druggist, is the first to import this preparation into Victoria and a large, generic bottle can be purchased for 50¢.

CAMORRISTS' TRIAL

Viterbo, Sept. 1.—Testimony presented at yesterday's session of the Camorrist trial was of a contradictory nature. The son of a porter at the house of Maria Stindardo was the first witness called. It was at this woman's house, the carabinieri alleged, that the assassins of Gennaro Cuocolo and his wife changed their clothes and washed their hands to remove all tell-tale marks received in the committing of the crime. The witness confirmed the statement by the carabinieri that Nicolo Morra and Giuseppe Salvi, two of the six alleged actual assassins, had visited Stindardo's houses on the night of June 15, 1905, the date of the crime. The boy declared that the woman sent him with a parcel supposed to contain blood-stained clothing to the house of another camorrist.

The police and a night watchman asserted that Morra was not at the Stindardo house that night. The remainder of the testimony was equally conflicting, testimony regarding Cuocolo's ring, which the carabinieri say they found in Salvi's house, and with prison gossip concerning alleged confessions of guilt made by some of the prisoners.

MEXICAN CONVENTION NOISY.

Mexico City, Sept. 1.—At the end of an impressive day in the first convention of the new Progressive party of Mexico, in which Francisco I. Madero gave his views of the platform and how the country should be governed in his speech accepting the nomination for the presidency, the session came to a close in wild disorder. The crowd, which had yesterday started a tumult greater than that which characterized Wednesday night's session, this threat was supplemented by another to adjourn and close the door to the public. Neither was carried out, and the row subsided only when the turbulent element had worn itself out.

TWO INJURED.

Nanaimo, Sept. 1.—While at work on a ditch here, two men, D. Jones and W. York, ignited the formic acid. While they were blasting a shot failed to explode and the men were drawing the charge when it went off. Jones was injured principally in the hands, one of which was nearly blown off altogether and the other badly smashed. York was not much hurt and was able to proceed home.

The name of the man who succumbed to injuries received in accident at the mine at East Wellington Wednesday was F. Campbell, not F. Tunstall, as previously reported.

Stage for Cordova Bay leaves Pacific Transfer Stables at 9 o'clock Sunday morning. Returning, leaves Cordova Bay at 6 p.m.

ALLEN & CO.

Fit-Reform

Sole Agent in
Victoria
904 Govt. St.

EXPERIENCE THE BEST TEACHER

None of these people who trade freely with the United States have suffered a loss of loyalty. Manufacturers buy and sell in the United States and are still loyal. Bankers are in the United States at high rates of interest, money which only borrow in Canada, at low rates. Far from becoming disloyal, some of the bankers are able to take care of the farmers' loyalty as well as their own. If merchants, manufacturers and bankers can do business with the United States without becoming disloyal, why not farmers? Is there anything in the farmer's occupation that makes him peculiarly liable to be converted into an annexationist by trade?

Many years ago it was argued that if Canada were allowed to govern herself, she would be separated from the Empire. That fear was dispelled by experience. Even those who opposed responsible government for Canada were more reasonable than those who oppose freedom of trade for fear of annexation. For we are more likely to be politically influenced by political institutions than by sales of wheat and purchases of boots.

DISCUSS REORGANIZATION

New York, Sept. 1.—A tentative plan for the dissolution of the tobacco trust, in accordance with the decree of the supreme court of the United States, was discussed yesterday at a preliminary conference held by Judges LaCombe and Noyes. The government was represented by Attorney-General Wickersham and James C. McReynolds, who as special assistant attorney-general, prosecuted the "trust."

MOROCCAN NEGOTIATIONS

Rambouillet, France, Sept. 1.—Premier Caillaux and colleagues in the French cabinet met at the chateau of President Fallieres yesterday and listened to the statement of Justice Dessevres, the foreign minister, concerning the latest developments of the negotiations with Germany on the Moroccan question.

The cabinet approved in final form

the instructions to be given Jules Cambon, French ambassador at Berlin.

PAstry Flour

Silver Bell

Snowflake, per sack

Snowflake, per bbl.

Vancouver Milling Co., Wild Rose

Drifted Snow, per sack

Wheat

Wheat, chicken feed, per ton

Wheat, per lb.

Barley

Whole Corn

Creamed Corn

Oats

Crushed Oats

Rolled Oats (B. & K.), 7-lb. sk.

Rolled Oats (B. & K.), 20-lb. sk.

Rolled Oats (B. & K.), 40-lb. sk.

Oatmeal, 10-lb. sack

Cracked Wheat, 10 lbs.

Whole Wheat Flour, 10 lbs.

Graham Flour, 50 lbs.

Parsley

Almonds, per lb.

Pineapple, per lb.

Peanuts, per lb.

Walnuts, per lb.

Oranges (hot-water), per doz.

Green Onions

Onions (California)

Turnips, per sack

New Potatoes (local)

Canteloupe

Peaches

Plums

Watermelons, per lb.

Figs, Barlett

Grapes, Malaga

Grapes, Black

Grapes (Tolay)

Apples (Cal. Gravenstein)

Apples (local)

Fruit

Bananas, 8oz.

Grapefruit, each, 10c, or 3 for.

Lemons, doz.

Oranges, doz.

Calaboupas, each

Plums, lb.

Watermelons, lb.

Apples, lb.

Grapes, lb.

Vegetables

Boots, lb.

Cabbage, lb.

Onions, lb.

Turnips, lb.

New Potatoes, 12 lbs. for

Green Corn, doz.

Carrots, lb.

Beans, lb.

Potatoes (local)

Fish

Salmon, Red Spring, lb.

Salmon, White Spring, lb.

Halibut (local), lb.

Haddock (Vancouver), lb.

Cod, lb.

Vancouver Milling Co., Herring

Garnet, per bbl.

Finnan Haddie, lb.

Shrimps, lb.

Shrimps (alive), lb.

Calgary Herring, per bbl.

Shrimps (imported), lb.

Enderby, per sack

Enderby, per bbl.

Pastry Flour

Silver Bell

Snowflake, per sack

Snowflake, per bbl.

Vancouver Milling Co., Wild

Soles, lb.

Salmon Bellies, lb.

Flounders, lb.

Salmon Heads, lb.

Whale Oil, per ton

Wheat, per ton

Barley, per ton

THE voyage of the whaling bark Canton, lasted from June, 1893, until November, 1894. Stephen Reynolds, a native of Boston, better known to the public by his pen name of "Allan Stephen," was one of the crew and now narrates his thrilling experiences for the first time.

BY ALLAN STEPHEN:

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TORMY PETREL' at the age of eighteen, cursed with an adventurous disposition, but blessed with a good appetite and a husky constitution, I picked up a copy of Boston newspaper one morning in June of 1893 and noted with glee an advertisement to the effect that a New Bedford firm needed "green hands for a whaling voyage."

It happened to be a Monday morning and I had just left my home to look for work. It was a rainy day, and as I had just returned home the previous Friday evening after an absence of more than three years, during which I had roamed over a considerable part of our Western country and the European continent, my good aunt had her doubts as to the advisability of lending me her umbrella.

The advertisement gave the address of the Boston agent of the New Bedford firm, and within the space of half an hour I had agreed to make the voyage. Whether we were bound for the South Seas or the Arctic regions I knew not, nor did I care.

A batch of green hands were herded aboard the New Bedford train, and with a hotel check for the umbrella in my pocket I joined them. Upon our arrival at New Bedford we were conducted before the Shipping Commissioner to sign articles, and after that ceremony was completed we were taken to the offices of the firm and permitted to select our outfit. Gradually the news was circulated that we were to join the bark Canton for a whaling cruise to the Arctic Ocean, and that we would spend the ensuing winter frozen in the ice among the Eskimos, so as to be on the spot for the spring whaling season of the following year.

My imagination fired by visions of snowhouses and icebergs, I proceeded to spend every penny in my possession for various articles of trade. A clerk who had made a northern whaling voyage advised me to take fewer beads and trinkets. He suggested an accordion and several bolts of fancy calicos. I yielded, but as I could not play this sailors' favorite instrument and failed to see where the calico came in it was against my better judgment. Many months afterward I felt deeply grateful to this man.

I returned to the outfitting headquarters with a pair of well filled sacks, and had just picked out a sea chest, a pair of brogans and a suit of oilskins when we were rounded up like so many cattle and were driven to the waterfront. We piled aboard a steam launch, and a few moments later we were alongside the old bark, our future home for nearly eighteen months.

She had anchored in midstream and was to sail early on the following morning. We found other men in the forecastle upon our arrival, but of the entire motley collection of sixteen or so there were but three among them who had ever been whaling. Two of these men were natives of the Azores. The other was a chap named Hoxie, a New Bedford man, who had made a sperm whaling voyage around the world lasting some three years.

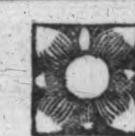
Others among the crew were a one time navy man, a Boston car conductor who had just been "clipped" for a rheumatic affection of the right arm which prevented him from pulling the cash register cord at certain times; a deserter from the English Marine Corps, an undersized Cockney who had made a seal poaching voyage to the South Georgians; a French Canadian farmhand, an incorrigible lad of fourteen shipped by his parents that a certain Massachusetts village might have a year of peace; several other nondescripts and two fair specimens of the genus hobo.

Notable among the crew was an English deep water sailor of mature years. He knew the world as a professor of entomology knows his bugs. He had wallowed in the sun-shu of Shanghai, had looked upon the saki of "Yoko," had toyed with the mescal of Vera Cruz and had revelled in the vino of Callao. He knew every dive on the Barbary coast of "Frisco"; the odor of the beer soaked sawdust of New York's Bowery was as incense to his nostrils; he had broken heads and noses in at least a dozen refreshment establishments along the Scotland road of his native Liverpool; and, withal, while on board the Canton he was a most sober and peaceable companion. Whatever might have been his reason for shipping aboard a whaler will have to be left to the imagination, as the policy of the owners is to ask no questions. Possibly, on this account they are compelled to listen to fewer lies. Jack's secret was safe.

The following morning the "afterguard" of experienced whalers came aboard. It consisted of the captain, three mates, a cooper, three boatssteers and a Portuguese steward. We were told off into two watches, the first and second, mates taking alternate choices, and then we manned the windlass, brakes and catted the heavy anchor, while Jack sang the old chantey, "Wally Ann, I Love Your Daughter." A tug took charge of us for a few miles down the harbor and as she cast off and left the old bark to fight her own battle we were driven aloft to loose the sails.

As my worthy aunt was looking to her brown

PURSUED by a Polar Bear, in Danger of Shipwreck and Facing Death, in the Whaler's Boat. He Did Not Forget, After Months in the Arctic, to Return His Aunt's Umbrella.



to Return His Aunt's Umbrella



bread and baked beans and wondering what had become of me (and incidentally her umbrella) I was engaged upon the mafuroyal-yard casting off the gasket, while far below me Jack and a dozen others were talled on to the maintopmast halyard to the rousing chantey of "The Liverpool Girls."

Deaths of Manuel and Joe

With the help of his truculent mates the captain soon managed to lick the green hands among the crew into proper shape. I did not suffer in the process, however, as I had already had some experience aboard and had mastered the secret of prompt obedience and a ready "Aye, aye, sir!"

We negotiated the Strait of Belle Isle, and it due

PERILOUS ADVENTURES TOLD BY AND OF LIVING PERSONS



ably clear, owing possibly to a refraction of the sun's rays upon the icy lining of the hole, and with lumps in our throats we gazed into the transparent, emerald hued depths, until the harsh voice of the mate warned us that there were more practical duties awaiting us aboard the bark. With our flag and board we silently returned to the Canton.

A day or two later, while made fast to the ice, we saw our first polar bear. He was full grown, and of a yellowish tan rather than white. One of the officers took a shot at the visitor, but as Bruin had already become frightened and was running away from us—the bullet from the Winchester .44 must have struck the beast in some part of his afterworks with

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A batch of green hands were herded aboard the New Bedford train, and with a hotel check for the umbrella in my pocket I joined them. Upon our arrival at New Bedford we were conducted before the Shipping Commissioner to sign articles, and after that ceremony was completed we were taken to the offices of the firm and permitted to select our outfit. Gradually the news was circulated that we were to join the bark Canton for a whaling cruise to the Arctic Ocean, and that we would spend the ensuing winter frozen in the ice among the Eskimos, so as to be on the spot for the spring whaling season of the following year.

My imagination fired by visions of snowhouses and icebergs, I proceeded to spend every penny in my possession for various articles of trade. A clerk who had made a northern whaling voyage advised me to take fewer beads and trinkets. He suggested an accordion and several bolts of fancy calicos. I yielded, but as I could not play this sailors' favorite instrument and failed to see where the calico came in it was against my better judgment. Many months afterward I felt deeply grateful to this man.

I returned to the outfitting headquarters with a pair of well filled sacks, and had just picked out a sea chest, a pair of brogans and a suit of oilskins when we were rounded up like so many cattle and were driven to the waterfront. We piled aboard a steam launch, and a few moments later we were alongside the old bark, our future home for nearly eighteen months.

She had anchored in midstream and was to sail early on the following morning. We found other men in the forecastle upon our arrival, but of the entire motley collection of sixteen or so there were but three among them who had ever been whaling. Two of these men were natives of the Azores. The other was a chap named Hoxie, a New Bedford man, who had made a sperm whaling voyage around the world lasting some three years.

Others among the crew were a one time navy man, a Boston car conductor who had just been "clipped" for a rheumatic affection of the right arm which prevented him from pulling the cash register cord at certain times; a deserter from the English Marine Corps, an undersized Cockney who had made a seal poaching voyage to the South Georgians; a French Canadian farmhand, an incorrigible lad of fourteen shipped by his parents that a certain Massachusetts village might have a year of peace; several other nondescripts and two fair specimens of the genus hobo.

Notable among the crew was an English deep water sailor of mature years. He knew the world as a professor of entomology knows his bugs. He had wallowed in the sun-shu of Shanghai, had looked upon the saki of "Yoko," had toyed with the mescal of Vera Cruz and had revelled in the vino of Callao. He knew every dive on the Barbary coast of "Frisco"; the odor of the beer soaked sawdust of New York's Bowery was as incense to his nostrils; he had broken heads and noses in at least a dozen refreshment establishments along the Scotland road of his native Liverpool; and, withal, while on board the Canton he was a most sober and peaceable companion. Whatever might have been his reason for shipping aboard a whaler will have to be left to the imagination, as the policy of the owners is to ask no questions. Possibly, on this account they are compelled to listen to fewer lies. Jack's secret was safe.

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*I Threw Away the Gun as a Useless Burden and Took to My Heels.

THE ROCKING CHAIR HABIT.

O, doctor," the woman wailed, "can't you do anything for me? I have been nearly dead for six months and I don't seem to get a bit better."

Big Snap in Oak Bay Lots

SARATOGA, from Oliver to St. Patrick streets, five choice wooded lots. No rock. Including both corner lots. A sure money-maker. Easy terms. \$5,250

LEEMING BROTHERS, LTD.

524 Fort Street.

Phones 748 and 573



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Tenders for Terminal Station, Quebec.

SEALLED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the envelope "Tender for Terminal Station, Quebec," will be received and opened on the 25th instant, at the offices of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway at Ottawa, Ont., until 12 o'clock noon of the 1st August proximate, for the construction and erection of complete terminal station in the City of Quebec.

Plans and specifications may be seen, and full information obtained, at the office of Mr. Gordon Grant, Chief Engineer, Ottawa, Ont., and Mr. A. E. Doucet, Director Engineer, Quebec, P. Q.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied by the Commissioners.

Each tender must be signed and sealed by all the parties to the tender, and witnessed, and be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered Bank of the Dominion of Canada, payable to the order of The Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway, for the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$100,000).

The cheque deposited by the party whose tender is accepted, will be held by the Receiver General of Canada as security for the due and faithful performance of the contract according to its terms. Cheques deposited by parties who tender are rejected, will be returned within ten days after the signing of the contract.

The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders.

By order,

P. E. RYAN,
Secretary.

The Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway.
Dated at Ottawa, 29th July, 1911.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Commissioners will not be paid for it.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's TAILORS

Fit Guaranteed.
At Prices that Save You Money.

CHARLIE WAH & CO.

1509 Douglas St., opp. City Hall.

BUY THE DAILY TIMES

What Reciprocity Means to the People of Canada

Reciprocity with the United States is now at the disposal of the Canadian people. It rests with parliament or the electors to say if we are to have the benefits of the enlarged free market, which it will bring. Look at the new market possibilities in the list of Canadian products which would therefore have free entry into the United States:

For the Farmer
Cattle. Onions.
Horses and mules Apples.
Swine. Pears.
Sheep and lambs Peaches.
Poultry. Grapes.
Wheat. Butter.
Rye. Cheese.
Oats. Fresh milk.
Barley. Fresh cream.
Grain. Eggs.
Potatoes. Hay.
Corn. Straw.
For the Fisherman
Mackerel. Cod.
Herring. Oysters.
Halibut. Lobsters.
Salmon. Fish.

For the Lumberman.
Timber, hewn, sawed or squared.
Sawed boards, planks, deals.

Paving posts, railroad ties and poles.
Wooden staves.
Pickets and palings.
For the Miner
Feldspar. Salt.
Mica. Asbestos.
Talc.

For the Consumer
Lower duties on a host of articles, such as:
Meats, fresh or refrigerated.
Bacon and hams.
Beef and pork, salted.
Canned meats and poultry.
Lard.
Tomatoes and other vegetables.
Wheat flour and oatmeal.
Prepared cereal food.
Bran, middlings and other offals of grain.
Macaroni and vermicelli.
Biscuits, wafers and cakes.
Canned fruits.
Agricultural implements.
Cutlery.
Paving stones.
Clocks and watches.
Canoes.
Motor vehicles.

Laurier and the Larger Markets is the policy for Canada.

Preserving Needs

PRESERVING KETTLES.	25c
Each, \$1.80 to WOODEN SPOONS.	10c
Each	15c
FAMILY SCALES.	75c
IMPERIAL MEASURES.	40c
90c to STRAINERS.	10c
30c to	

WE SELL
GURNEY-OXFORD
STEEL RANGES

Colbert Plumbing and Heating Co.

726 Fort Street, Just Above Douglas

ANOTHER TRAMWAY BY-LAW AT NANAIMO

Will Be Submitted at Next Meeting of Council—Improvement Planned

Nanaimo, Aug. 31.—At the weekly meeting of the City Council, Mayor Planta informed the aldermen some action should be taken in reference to the Tramway By-law as the answer of the company to the council's demand for a \$15,000 guarantee bond was not satisfactory.

Ald. Shaw stated as the one who had moved the \$10,000 bond amendment and as the company had refused to accept the same he would move the Tramway By-law be thrown out and the council have no further negotiations with Messrs. Stewart and Rogers who it is quite evident did not intend agreeing to the council's terms. Ald. Fletcher seconded the motion which was adopted.

Ald. Shaw was granted permission to introduce a by-law at the next meeting of the council in reference to tramway in the city.

Ald. Shepherd informed the council that when the Street Committee had an interview several days ago with Mr. Howard in reference to the strip of ground at the intersection of Wallace, Albert and Commercial streets, he brought up a question of large projected improvements contemplated by the Western Fuel Company provided arrangements could be made with the council. The company's plans, remarked Alderman Shepherd, were following a bad policy and he maintained that thorough organization should take place, so that the best interests of the retailers could be protected.

Ald. Cope of Lethbridge, Alberta, commanded the "black list," which was prepared by the association and which served to put the members on their guard against debtors. Referring to the work being accomplished by the retail merchants in Alberta, he said that the fact that Calgary had not had a merchants' protective association was probably the greatest handicap, but he was now pleased to say that a central office was being opened there.

Mackenzie of Kelowna also spoke on the subject and said that the need of organization was never felt more at the present. He was pleased to say that he would do his utmost to further the work and he believed that this would mean the hurried departure of some of the debtors, from the Okanagan country. "One man in Kelowna," he said, "touched the merchants for about \$2,000." If that amount had been put into organization work for the protection of the merchants he claimed that the result would have been that money would have been saved in more channels than one.

Ald. Shaw was heartily in accord with the project as he advocated that a greater interest should be taken in the affairs of the association.

Messrs. Walsh, Mackenzie, and McDowell were appointed a committee to formulate plans for the extension of the work to restrict the activities of the absconding debtors.

An address of welcome to the visiting retail merchants was read by Alderman Ramsay, the Acting-Mayor.

JOINT MEETING AT CUMBERLAND

TO KEEP WATCH ON ABSCONDING DEBTORS

Members of Retail Merchants' Association Discuss Plans of Action

Vancouver, Aug. 31.—That there are a number of people who find it much cheaper to move than to pay their honest debts was a statement made by several members of the Retail Merchants' Association at the annual convention at the Orange hall.

E. W. Welsh, the president, submitted a report which was approved. It was out of this that the discussion grew as to the desirability of increasing the range of the association's undertakings. It being stated that if this was done it would mean the curtailing of the activities of the wandering debtors. He remarked that the members of the association lost thousands annually through the "dead beats," and he advocated a free interchange with the provinces of Canada and the States to the South, remarking that the states of Washington and Oregon had already decided upon taking the step. Strange as it might seem, he declared that there were people who travelled around the country and simply lived by obtaining credit for goods. When matters got too hot for them they moved on and continued the same "game" in every city in which they took up their abode.

The president further declared that the merchants by holding aloof from competitors were following a bad policy and he maintained that thorough organization should take place, so that the best interests of the retailers could be protected.

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JOINT MEETING AT CUMBERLAND

(Special Correspondence.)

Cumberland, Aug. 29.—A joint political meeting was held here on Monday night, the hall being crowded. Wm. Sloan in a short speech introduced the question of reciprocity, which he declared was the one and only issue before the electors. He strongly recommended Duncan Ross as a champion for the cause.

Each candidate was given an hour for his speech, and twenty minutes each to sum up and criticize.

H. S. Clements had first innings. He declared himself as a strong proponent of reciprocity, although he thought that as the manufacturers of Canada had now been put in a strong position financially, they should have their protection reduced, especially in the interests of the farmer, but he would keep such a high protective duty on all our natural products that it would be impossible for any of them to enter the States to be manipulated there. He concluded by appealing to every lady and young girl present, and all they could possibly influence, to get out and work in his interest and that of their country.

Duncan Ross followed, declaring himself in full sympathy with reciprocity, showing by statistics the large amount we were buying from the States, much more than from England, in spite of the high duty against the former. He pertinently asked if it would not be to our advantage to get all these necessities at a less cost to the consumer, and at the same time open a market for our natural resources and build up the country with proceeds. We could not eat all our fish, nor use all our lumber, nor burn all our coal. Which would be best, let our fish stay in the sea, let our forests be devastated by fire or rot on the ground and cease mining our coal, or market them, finding employment for fishermen, lumbermen and miners, so building up a stronger and more prosperous nation.

"Some comment, however, may not be out of place. While no public body can afford to ignore the friendly advice and assistance of an organization that has as its ostensible aim the welfare of the city, I think the board has gone out of its way to make these strictures, and it would appear that they are short of work. I think that they are exceeding the powers for which they were incorporated and that such a policy is not in the best interest of the city.

"So far as my salary is concerned, the statements made as to the time I devote to the city's business are a gross misrepresentation of facts. I think the public and the ratepayers understand that and so far as the salary is concerned I am perfectly able to shoulder the responsibility. You gentlemen will recollect that my stand on the matter was taken publicly before election.

"With regard to the comment on the brain capacity of the council I think the thing is too funny to be taken seriously on our part. However, coming from the president of the board of trade, I think that not only was it particularly out of order, particularly unkind as to phrasing and very maliciously expressed, with the apparent intent to reflect upon the ability of this council, but that it impairs the efficiency of the board to allow its president, in a moment of passion or ill feeling, to express himself officially in that insulting manner.

Mr. Ross quoted from Hansard, showing that Mr. Clements had advocated reciprocity at Ottawa in some cases, and asked for an increase of duty in others, notably asking for an increase from 15 to 40 per cent on beans, because the farmers in his constituency were large growers of beans, thus increasing the price of a largely used article by the miners of Cumberland and the lumbermen of Canada.

Mr. Ross riddled Mr. Clements' arguments. The supporters of Mr. Clements then began to shout and interrupt, although the Liberals had listened to him with the utmost courtesy and without a single interruption of any kind.

There is no doubt that Mr. Ross made an impression that carried conviction that will tell when the votes at Cumberland are counted.

WE SELL
GURNEY-OXFORD
STEEL RANGES

These For Sale Advertisements Will Bring About Some Real Estate Sales To-Day

THE B. C. LAND AND INVESTMENT AGENCY

922 GOVERNMENT ST.

BELL DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD.

Real Estate and Financial Agents

110 Pemberton Block

Phone 2801.

L. U. CONYERS & CO.

660 View Street.

SOME CHOICE HOMES

Stanley Avenue, well built house, containing 8 rooms, all modern conveniences, basement; furnace, stove, etc. Large lot, close to cars and school. Reasonable terms can be arranged. Price \$4,200.

Victoria District, new house, 6 rooms, bath, pantry, basement, well built and up-to-date, large lot, 66x165; close to car. Terms \$1,000 cash, balance arranged. Price \$4,400.

James Bay, brand new house, 6 rooms, all modern conveniences throughout, (all modern improvements on street), piped for furnace, cement foundation, buffet, chandelier, etc. Reasonable terms can be arranged. Price \$3,650.

James Bay, house 8 rooms, only two years old; all modern conveniences; bath, sewer, hot and cold water, level lot, beautiful view of sea, close to beach and Dallas road. Reasonable terms can be arranged. Price \$4,200.

FIRE INSURANCE WRITTEN MONEY TO LOAN

LEE & FRASER

Real Estate and Insurance Agents. Money to Loan, Fire and Life Insurance

1222 Broad Street.

GRANT & LINEHAM

Real Estate and Fire Insurance.

Phone 664. 663 Yates Street

HOMES

Fairfield Road, between Vancouver and Cook Sts. 5-room house and lot 60x120. Terms. Price \$3,000.

Superior Street, close in, lot 60x120, with 7-room modern house; 1-3 cash, balance 1 and 2 years at 7 per cent. Price \$4,500.

May Street, Fairfield Estate, lot 50x157, all under cultivation; 1-3 cash, balance at 7 per cent. Price \$1,200.

May Street, Fairfield Estate, lot 50x132, close to Cambridge St., lot 60x132, close to sea; \$750 cash, balance 6, 12 and 18 months at 7 per cent. Price \$1,550.

Farm, 10 acres at Gordon Head, with new modern house that cost \$4,000; 3 acres under cultivation, all fenced, good well, splendid outlook and close to sea; 1-3 cash, balance 1 and 2 years at 7 per cent. Price \$12,500.

Suburban, 6 acres, close to pumping station, all under cultivation and planted with 10-year-old fruit trees; small house and barns; 1-3 cash, balance at 7 per cent. Price \$9,000.

Richmond Ave., two lots on this beautiful street, 96x229. Price \$3,150.

Howe Street, near Dallas Rd., two lots 50x116. Very much under present value. Price each \$1,300.

\$2,200 buys a fine lot on Cook St., close in, 54x120. Look us up about this snap.

HOUSES

Oscar Street, 5-room Cottage, cement basement, modern. A nice home, close in. Price

Chemainus Waterfront

50 ACRES, THREE MILES FROM CHEMAINUS, splendid waterfrontage, facing southeast, good arable land; 5 acres cleared; 1½ cultivated. This offers a choice home for immediate settlement. Close to railway station and post office.

Price \$130 Per Acre

This is the cheapest waterfrontage to be got.

DAY & BOOGGS

620 Fort Street, Victoria

Established 1890

All City Conveniences

STREET CAR, CITY WATER, ELECTRIC LIGHT
LOW TAXES, GRAND VIEW

GOOD CLEARED GARDEN LAND
Go to make

GARDEN CITY

The Ideal Place for Your Home

Three miles from City Hall.

One acre, half acre and quarter acre blocks. Prices \$400 to \$600 each.

Terms: 10 per cent cash and 10 per cent quarterly.

Indefinite Title.

McPherson & Fullerton Bros.

Phone 1888.

618 Trounce Avenue

"THE MINT"

\$\$\$\$

CEDAR HILL ROAD, near Hillside, two corner lots; terms... \$1,200
QUEEN'S AVENUE, near Cook street; large lot; terms... \$1,800
SUMMIT AVENUE, near Reservoir; five lots; terms... \$2,000
MENZIES, SIMCOE AND TORONTO STREETS; large corner lot; terms... \$5,250
GORGE ROAD, next Douglas street at Fountain, 131 feet frontage; improved; terms... \$10,000
HANDSOME FAMILY RESIDENCE, ten rooms, basement, attic, modern appointments, nicely laid out grounds, garage, stable, etc; very conveniently located; beautiful views. Owner leaving for England. Terms... \$18,000
SAANICH DISTRICT, at Keating station, V. & S. railroad on property; one hundred acres fine land; no rock; terms... \$24,000
SAANICH DISTRICT, 11 miles from Victoria; finest improved farm on the Saanich peninsula; 240 acres; terms... \$72,000
GOVERNMENT STREET, close in; 60x120 ft; easy terms... \$72,000
GOVERNMENT ST., near Herald, 60x120 ft; easy terms... \$42,000
VIEW STREET, next Douglas street; 30 ft, improved; terms... \$30,000
HILLSIDE, just off Douglas, corner old V. & S. station, 50 x 120, for four days only. Terms... \$8,000

Money to Loan. Agreements Bought. Short Loans.

H. P. WINSBY

201 and 202 Sayward Block, Douglas Street. Phone 714

Splendid Lot in James

Bay on Car Line

SUPERIOR ST., fine full-sized lot. Price \$2,700

Two New Modern Bungalows at the Willows

One minute from car, on fine large lots, full cement basement. Price \$2,000 and... \$2,200

The Globe Realty Co.

Tel. 1613.
Room 6-8, McCallum Block.
1223 Douglas St., Victoria, B.C.
Fire, Life, Accident Insurance.

Jalland Bros.

622 Johnson St. Phone 2216

SIX ROOMED HOUSE, on Chapman street, on a double lot, with furnace and all conveniences. Easy terms. Price \$3,750

FIVE ACRES, within the 3 mile circle, with 4 roomed new house and stable, with splendid well of water. Land cleared and part planted in fruit trees. Easy terms. Price \$4,500

MONEYWANTED Y. M. C. A.

All subscriptions to new buildings past due one month. Money urgently needed to open building clear.

Subscriptions received and official receipts given by following Directors at their offices: W. N. Mitchell, A. B. Alexander, A. B. McNeill, P. S. Hillis, C. A. Field, R. B. McMicking, A. J. Brace, W. Scowcroft.

DON'T PAY RENT
\$400 CASH
Will secure a
NEW FIVE ROOM
BUNGALOW
BALANCE MONTHLY

WILLIAM G. HOLT
Builder and Contractor
489 Garibaldi Road. Phone R124.
Plans and Estimates furnished free.

For Sale-Fine Lot
Fairfield Estate, 6 minutes' walk from Post Office. Cheap for cash. P. O. Box 1247.

ROYALTY RECEIVES

FRENCH AVIATOR

His Majesty King George V. Shows Appreciation of Flights

King George the V. has just let the world know that something besides mere wealth and the possession of a lordly heritage with the prestige conferred by a long line of aristocratic ancestors may be a passport to the royal presence. He has discovered a new road to popularity and international good will.

Lieut. Conneau, the French naval officer, who has won great fame in the aviation world under the name of M. Beaumont, by carrying off the London Daily Mail-prize of \$50,000 for the flight of 1,910 miles round England and Scotland, received on the morning after the accomplishment of the great feat the summons to Buckingham Palace.

It was this way:

Between 10 and 11 o'clock on the morning after the flight ended, the Savoy hotel, where Lieut. Conneau was staying, was rung up by telephone. "This is Buckingham Palace," a voice said. "His Majesty would like to see me at 10 o'clock."

Instantly there was a search for the hero of the great race and it was with some difficulty that he was discovered, as he was hidden from autograph hunters. "But I have no black coat," he exclaimed. Nothing but the clothes in which he flew—a grey summer suit, which was kept perfectly clean, of course, by his leather flying costume.

So a call was put through to the palace, and it was explained that the atrium could not come attired for a court visit. Would this matter? Not in the least, came back the answer. His Majesty would rather see him like that. Please come at 10 o'clock.

A little before 10, therefore, Lieut. Conneau, wearing his brown woolen aviator's cap and accompanied by two friends, M. Chereau, London manager for M. Blériot, and M. Hughes Simon, a distinguished French journalist, took a taxicab and drove to the palace. An equerry received them, and in a few moments the lieutenant was conducted to his Majesty's study.

It was expected that the audience would be over in five minutes or so. As time went on and Lieut. Conneau did not reappear, watches were looked at and surprise expressed that he was kept so long. At last, after half an hour's conversation, he came out, smiling and very pleased indeed, at the signal honor which had been paid him.

"I value very highly," he said, "the gracious action of King George in receiving and complimenting me upon my victory. Of course, he speaks French perfectly. I found him most charming and very sympathetic. Perhaps," he murmured pensively, "because we are both sailors." And then he added with a burst of enthusiasm, "I felt as if he were my admiral and I were one of his officers."

"He asked me first to give him some idea of the difficulties which Vedrines and I encountered. He listened with great interest to the account of my peril in the gorges of the Cumberland Hills, and he quite understood how my sea training helped me both to keep my route and to navigate my monoplane in the winds which fought against me.

"Then he inquired what I thought about the future of flying and the developments which are likely to come next. He seemed surprised when I mentioned that it was a storm which kept vessels from leaving the harbor I was able to fly from Fribus over the sea. Yes, that astonishes most people. But it is perfectly true that when there is a violent wind blowing—too violent for example, to allow the packet-boat to cross the channel, an aeroplane can fly quite steadily over the sea.

"I found that King George knew a great deal about flying machines, and had followed very closely all the big races. I should like to have asked him to let me have the honor of taking him up as a passenger, but the machine I have here is not built to carry two persons. And, after all, kings cannot only consider their own wishes. He would no doubt have been compelled to decline.

"I was surprised to find that I had been with him half an hour. The time had passed so pleasantly and therefore so quickly. I had received an honor I shall never forget."

The race was regarded as the most cruel test of the powers of aviators that has yet been flown. Only three of sixteen airmen who started from the Hendon aerodrome, London, reached Edinburgh on the northward journey. Some were blown out to sea, some were carried down on land, and some had hair-breadth escapes through something going wrong with the machinery. M. Beaumont covered the distance in his Blériot machine in 22 hours, 28 minutes, 15 seconds.

Vedrines, who was second in the end and who used a Morane-Borel monoplane, lost the race by one hour, nine minutes and 47 seconds. He twice lost his way and a descent in the wrong place at Bristol cost him the race. He received a special prize of £200 presented by Lord Northcliffe.

"The circuit of Europe's child's play," said Beaumont, "in comparison with the present race."

"The trouble started at Edinburgh, when I left the ground in a thunder-storm and found considerable difficulty in steering clear of the trees that encircled the aerodrome."

"Throughout the journey to Stirling I had to battle against treacherous eddies, and when I came down at last the descent in the flying ground was effected under equally alarming conditions."

"It was a fight with death from beginning to end. The motor worked indefinitely, and I strained every nerve to keep afloat, spurred on by the chase my rival, Vedrines, gave me."

"This man is a demon. Every time I thought I was gaining on him I saw the shadow of his aeroplane behind me."

"At Settle, between Carlisle and Manchester, I had to alight, my effort



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14 and 16 years on the 1st of January next, must be British subjects and must have resided, or their parents must have resided in Canada for two years immediately preceding the examination; a short period of absence abroad for purposes of education to be considered as residence.

Successful candidates will join the Royal Naval College for 3 years and receive the cost of their education, including board, lodging, uniform and all expenses, is approximately \$400 for the first year and \$350 for the second year.

Candidates must be between the ages of 16 and 18 years on the 1st of January next, must be British subjects and will receive pay at the rate of \$2 per diem.

Parents of intending candidates should make application to the Secretary Civil Service Commission, Ottawa, before 15th October next.

Further information can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Department of Naval Service, Ottawa.

Unauthorised application of this notice will not be paid for.

G. J. DESBARRATS, Deputy Minister of the Naval Service.

Department of the Naval Service, Ottawa, August 1st, 1911.

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FIFTY FT. LOTS, level, grassy, fine slope, cleared; no rock; half block from car line. Terms over eighteen months \$750

TWO FIFTY FOOT LOTS, level, grassy, cleared, no rock. One block from cars. Terms over eighteen months. \$800 Each

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SLOPING LOT, high, good view, 5 minutes from new car line. Adjoining lot held at \$450. Price of this on easy terms \$325

CLEARED 50 FOOT LOTS, one block from Fort street cars; level, grassy, no rock. Terms to suit \$850

QUADRA STREET, one-quarter acre lots, beautiful sloping lot, fine orchard, trees 8 years old; high state of cultivation. Terms to suit \$900



Price \$4,650 With One Lot
Or \$5,500 With Two Lots

The above cut gives an idea of this new and cosy home of 8 or 9 rooms on lot 57x100, with fruit trees, etc. The house was built last year and is new and modern in every particular. The two lots may be purchased, if desired, with the house. Only one block from car line and sea, and is well sheltered by the grove at the rear. Arrange terms.

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Fine Home ON Hillside Avenue

House consists of 8 rooms, all modern, with two large lots, grounds are nicely kept with lawn, tennis lawn, etc. This is a good speculation as well as investment, owing to the fact that the new car line will double values.

Price \$4200
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Two First Rate Houses

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No. 2—A five-roomed Bungalow on Moss Street, one block from Cook street car line. Lot 50x10. The house has a basement, 5 rooms, bath-room, separate lavatory; the street is asphalted and cement sidewalks are being constructed. Adjacent lots are held at \$1,500 and \$2,000 each; cash \$1,000, balance in three years at 7 per cent. Price only \$4,000

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4 Mahon Block, 118 Government St.

Basil Street, 60x112 ft., near Cook; \$360 down. Price \$1000

Camas Street, 54x112, near Pandora Ave. \$1500

Fisgurd Street, lot 60x120, and 4-room cottage, near Cook St. \$3250

Langford Street, Victoria West, beautiful 7-room house, furnace, and modern in every way; \$500 down and balance \$25 per month

Price \$4200

Cook Street, cor. Burdette, 120x120, with 7-room house and stable, Price \$20,000

Exclusive Sale

Lots 1 and 2, block 4, corner Cloverdale and Pine, 100x197. Price \$2,550

Terms, cash \$950; balance arranged.

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BUY THE TIMES

OFFICES TO RENT

In the
New
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Bldg

SILK FROM WOOD PULP.
Substitute for Web of Caterpillar
Used in Norway.

Artificial silk, made from wood pulp imported from Norway, is manufactured in the United States, and has an extensive sale. In the course of manufacturing the pulp is cut into thin sheets, each individual sheet is carefully weighed, and a certain quantity placed in a metal tank for chemical treatment.

The various chemical solutions used are mixed in huge iron tanks from which they are pumped under ground through a series of lead pipes to the departments requiring the various compounds. This pulp, having been macerated and digested, is submitted to still further chemical action under certain fixed temperatures which are not allowed to vary one-half a degree.

When it is ready for final transformation into silk the solution closely resembles molasses in color and consistency. At this stage it is pumped from the tanks to the spinning frames. Here specially constructed pumps are attached to each spindle, which carefully measure the required quantity of the solution.

This is forced through tubes with an outlet containing just as many perforations as there are to be filaments in the thread. Through these it is passed to a tank running the length of the frame and containing a chemical mixture which fixes the solution instantaneously into a thread.

This strand is carried over a wheel down through a tube to rapidly revolving spindle; the rate of speed is about 5,000 revolutions a minute. From this the strands are afterward unwound on skeins into skeins. The air in the spinning room is completely changed every three minutes, being pumped through hoods placed over each of the spinning frames. This is done to remove any possible fumes and to provide thorough ventilation for the operatives.

One of the interesting features in connection with the entire operation is the fact that the yarn is handled as little as possible. The specially constructed stoves and bleaching arrangements are ideal, and when the skeins are finally carried to the large drying room on the fifth floor one marvels at the change which has so rapidly taken place. From here they are taken to the sorting room, where each individual skein is carefully examined by skilled operators.

HEAD HUNTERS OF BORNEO.

Ferocious Quarrels Among Ceylonese
Over Eternal Feminine.

W. Emery Stark, who spent some time in Ceylon during the early part of this year, has returned to the Island from a trip to Dutch Borneo, says the Times of Ceylon. This last trip has resulted in a crop of new experiences. Mr. Stark has been amongst the Dyaks, the ferocious head-hunters of Borneo, and with his usual thirst for adventure he attended a full-dress war rehearsal from which he was lucky to escape with a whole body. Mr. Stark told a representative of the Colombo paper that the Dyaks are as ferocious as ever in their lone quarrels, for the "eternal feminine" is invariably at the back of all the feuds which they pursue with such blood-thirstiness. No self-respecting Dyak maiden will even look at a dusky suitor for her hand unless he has a full complement of heads with which to decorate their future home. Continuous fighting goes on between the Dyaks of Dutch Borneo and those residing in Sarawak, and the governments of the respective states are kept busy throughout the whole of the year dealing with claims for compensation from the relatives of the deceased Dyaks. The modern fashion in hats would appear to have been inspired by the Dyak ladies, whose headdress is usually from three to five feet in circumference. When afloat in their canoes, nothing can be seen but a high mushroom-like canopy, a spectacle curiously reminiscent of Rishon last summer. Mr. Stark was cruising round the coast of Borneo for three weeks, and he had ample opportunity for studying native life and industries. A great trade is being done in rattan and copra, he said, and in some places, wild rubber is obtained in large quantities. He heard that there was a promising future before the latter industry. At present it is collected by the natives on their own account. The chief difficulty presented to the government is the recklessness with which the natives tap the trees. A heavy fine is now being imposed in cases where it is discovered that the trees have been destroyed or seriously damaged. At Balik-Papan immense fields of petroleum have recently been discovered, and the Dutch government are working this new industry for all it is worth. Coal has also been discovered at Kapit Batas, and this is expected to be another important industry in the future.

No. 1—Graham St., only 3 lots from Hillside Avenue; 6 rooms, good basement, bath-room, large entry, one fireplace, fruit trees, lot \$150; \$800 cash. Very cheap at \$4,000

No. 2—A five-roomed Bungalow on Moss Street, one block from Cook street car line. Lot 50x10. The house has a basement, 5 rooms, bath-room, separate lavatory; the street is asphalted and cement sidewalks are being constructed. Adjacent lots are held at \$1,500 and \$2,000 each; cash \$1,000, balance in three years at 7 per cent. Price only \$4,000

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These we're offering for \$800, on terms of \$100 cash, balance in SIX, TWELVE, EIGHTEEN, TWENTY-FOUR AND THIRTY MONTHS.

NO BACK-BREAKING DEMANDS HERE. They're within the reach of us all.

AS A PEOPLE'S INVESTMENT THIS CAN'T BE BEAT.

AS A HOMESTEAD THE SUBDIVISION IS IRRESISTIBLY CHARMING.

COME QUICKLY—Twenty lots have been snatched up in last few days and only a few are left.

City Water No City Taxes

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THE NEW JUNCTION

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148 ft. of the BEST BUSINESS frontage in the neighborhood.

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LOCAL NEWS

—Dr. Clemence has moved to Sayward Block, room 408.

—The members of St. Andrew's Sunday school will hold their annual picnic at Esquimalt on Labor Day. Cars will leave Government and Yates streets at 9:30 a. m. Launches will carry the party to the picnic grounds.

—A joint basket picnic between Sunday school teachers and members of the Bible class of First Presbyterian church will be held on Monday to Goldstream. Parties will leave by coach at 10 a. m. from the church.

—Yui Tsang, the Chinaman who was run down by the E. & N. train yesterday, is reported to be somewhat better this afternoon, though his condition is still dangerous. He was travelling on a hand-car in Victoria West when run down by the freight train. The police patrol was called and first aid given by Constable Farrant. On being examined at St. Joseph's hospital Tsang was found to be suffering from concussion of the brain, several scalp wounds and compound fractures of one leg and arm.

—A telegram has been received from W. H. Henderson by the board of directors of the Y. M. C. A. informing them of his definite decision to accept the position offered him in Montreal. This has been anticipated by the directors, so they have been in communication with two or three possible candidates to fill the post of general secretary here. Mr. Brace of his way east will confer with C. R. Sayer, western field secretary of the Y. M. C. A. Mr. and Mrs. Brace will leave in a few days on their journey to visit Mr. Brace's relatives in the east. They will return in time for the opening of the new building here.

—John Hepburn, who was hurt by being thrown from a wagon on Tuesday, was found on examination to be more severely injured than was at first supposed. He is suffering from a deep wound in the scalp. The accident happened on a steep incline on Wilkinson road. Mr. Hepburn was driving a load of the-pipes to his ranch, and by the loosening of the tail-board of the wagon these began to rattle to the ground. The noise frightened the horses and they bolted, throwing Mr. Hepburn with great force to the ground. When picked up some time later he was unconscious, and was taken to the Jubilee hospital, where he is reported this morning to be doing well. He is well-known in the province as a pioneer mining man, and participated in all the gold rushes during the Klondike excitement.

TWO WILL DIE

Newark, Ohio, Sept. 1.—Two persons were fatally injured and the lives of dozens of other persons were put in peril when a peanut roaster exploded and scattered fragments of the machine over two city blocks. Edward Gray, a machinist, who was walking a block away, had his head split open by the flying cylinder head. Gus Pratto, who owned the machine, was mangled by the explosion. Both men will die.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

Trades and Labor Council to Open One on Tuesday.

On Tuesday next will be opened an employment bureau, controlled and operated by the Trades and Labor Council of Victoria. This institution has only recently been organized, the suggestion to found it having been first made at the recent convention of the B. C. Federation of Labor, by Phil R. Smith.

The aim is to establish a dependable means by which employers and employees may be informed of the condition of the labor market, and be in the other with work. Statistical returns will be sent to the Department of Labor at Ottawa, giving not only the number of men in employment, but as far as can be ascertained the number of unemployed.

A salaried agent will be employed in charge of the bureau, which will for a time at least be located in Labor hall. The fees in cases where employment is obtained will be considerably less than those charged by the ordinary employment bureau, and where work is not obtained after a guarantee is given will be refunded.

INSPECTING THE C. N. R. WORKS

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT VISITS THE CAPITAL

Sir Donald Mann Reticent About Plans for Canadian Northern Construction

Looking over the B. C. interests of the Canadian Northern Railway, Vice-President Sir Donald Mann is a visitor to Victoria, and is staying at the Empress hotel. He has just returned from a visit to the Fraser valley to see the course of construction on the section directly east of Port Mann, the tidewater terminal of the mainland section of Canada's new transcontinental. He is well satisfied with the progress of clearing going on at the townsite which bears his name, and which has already received its first house. Many signs of activity can be seen there, including the special C. N. R. engines sent forward to operate from the minor wharf just completed, giving deep water access to the Fraser, and logging engines are busy in clearing operations there. The work east where steel has already been laid some miles towards Chilliwack meets with his complete approval, but he fails to see why so much attention should be given to the clearing of some few acres of land, when he declares every man should engage in clearing in this province. He is quite confident that the railway will be completed within schedule time in British Columbia, and with the best of roadbeds, although recognizing the exceptional difficulty of the grades and handicaps to construction involved in the section along the Fraser bank from Hope to Lytton. As to the statement that the company would come to a working arrangement with the Great Northern Railway, to use their tracks into Vancouver from New Westminster he declared he was not aware of any arrangement.

Sir Donald refused to make any statement as to his plans for the future, saying he did not know how long he would be in Victoria. A published statement that he would proceed to the Yellowhead Pass later to see the progress of construction there he declared to be without authorization.

The vice-president expressed his satisfaction at the way in which British capital was looking to Canada for investment, and said it showed confidence on the part of the British monied classes in the resources and methods of government here. Co-operation by the aid of capital was essential to a young country, and a recognition of the true spirit pervading the whole Empire would make for comprehensive and thorough development of the Dominion. The advent of British money into Canadian industrial resources would mean an expansion of industry which would prove beneficial both to the Old Country investor, and this rapidly expanding country, which possessed unlimited resources requiring only development to give them a chance.

Sir Donald is known as a warm supporter of reciprocity and, while he has abstained from discussing it since it became an issue in an election campaign, his views, as published in the eastern press when the terms of the agreement were announced, will be read with interest. On that occasion he said:

"I believe no harm can come to our Canadian railways from this reciprocity agreement. It is true that more traffic will flow southward across the boundary. On the other hand, the wider market opened to the products of the prairie provinces will attract a greater number of settlers from Europe and the United States. The presence will create more business for the Canadian railways east and west, as well as north and south."

At present the transportation of Canadian grain from the point of origin to the terminal elevators at Port Arthur and Fort William is in the hands of Canadian railways. But from those points eastward, to both American and Canadian export points, it is largely carried by water. The Canadian Pacific railway carries by the long rail-haul around the north shore of Lake Superior a certain amount of wheat to be shipped as ballast in its steamers crossing the Atlantic. I believe Canadian railways will always control the all-rail export traffic in Canadian-grown wheat."

"The Canadian railway systems are truly transcontinental, extending from coast to coast. Moreover, they will all ultimately operate their own steamship fleets on the Atlantic. This will enable them at certain seasons to make very low through export wheat rates in order to fill the cars which otherwise must be hauled back empty. In the United States a thorough export rate must be divided between several railways and a steamship line."

"The Canadian companies, under one management, carry the grain from the provinces on the prairie to the consumer in England."

"My business is that of a common carrier, but I recognize that the most important element in any community is the farmers. They are entitled to the first consideration of any government. By this agreement they gain entry to a market of 100,000,000 persons, in addition to the domestic market of 9,000,000. It cannot result save in their enhanced prosperity, and this in turn will be felt by the railroads and the manufacturers in increased business. The manufacturers' protection is not impaired by the agreement."

SIR W. L. HEPTON'S ESTATE

London, Sept. 1.—Sir W. L. Hepton, of Leeds, Eng., and Lake Joseph, Ontario, left an estate valued at \$440,000.

RALPH SMITH SPEAKS TO SAANICH ELECTORS

Addresses by Nanaimo Candidate and W. W. Baer Listened to With Interest

Said They Were Only Practicing—Magistrate Reads a Homily and Fines \$50

Before a representative audience in the Saanich Temperance hall last night Ralph Smith, candidate in the Liberal interest for the Dominion House in the district of Nanaimo, and W. W. Baer, delivered capital addresses on the question of reciprocity. The audience listened to the speakers' intensely and numerous points were made by both speakers which the audience readily recognized. J. J. Sluggett occupied the chair.

Mr. Smith spoke from the farmers' and the fruit-growers' standpoint, putting the necessity for the passage of reciprocity in an indelible light. "The only hope for an equitable reduction in duties affecting the farmers," he said, "must come from the Liberals. It is true there are some inequalities in the present tariff. I favor taking duties off farming implements and those things necessary for the fruit-growing industry, and I have the confidence in the House. I believe the Liberal government, if returned, intends to do this."

Mr. Smith reminded the farmers that they had nothing to hope from the Conservatives. As the Conservatives' policy was to take duties off foodstuffs, in power they would keep these duties off and raise the tariff to a very high point on manufactures, leaving the people worse off.

Mr. Baer went alphabetically over the theory of tariffs, showing how they make, by trust methods, decreased prices for producers and increased prices for the consumers. The building of two tariff walls between countries, he said, was not a measure for relief or competition, for competition would continue in spite of tariffs with the result that it was the buyers of necessities who suffered. He dealt with the broadened aspect of the question, saying that if reciprocity passed individual communities might suffer during the readjustment of commercial conditions, but the eventual result would be to the benefit of the whole of Canada.

The meeting concluded with cheers for Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Smith.

SIR WILFRID'S TOUR.

New Glasgow, N. S., Sept. 1.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier arrived at Stellarton on a special train from Halifax last evening. The Premier was met at the station by the mayor, who welcomed him. Before arriving he had spoken at Shubenacadie and Truro.

C. J. Coll, general manager of the Acadia Coal Company, had invited several gentlemen to meet the Premier and the luncheon party consisted of the following: Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. W. S. Fielding, Hon. Chas. Murch, E. M. Macdonald, J. B. McGregor, Dr. Kennedy, C. H. Gill and Mr. Lemire.

The meeting at the arena last night was one of the largest ever held in New Glasgow and the Premier addressed it at length on reciprocity and the navy bill.

WELSH MINERS STRIKE.

Llanelli, Wales, Sept. 1.—One hundred colliers went on strike to-day. The other colliers have given notice that they will refuse to work with non-union men.

It was at Llanelli that the soldiers and strikers had their most serious clash during the recent railroad strike. Several persons were killed in a hot battle at that time.

AUGUST CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

Show Slight Decrease Over Returns for July—Fewer Chinese Arrive.

The customs returns for the month of August, while nearly as good in value and dollars b-trier than those for the corresponding month last year, are slightly under the receipts for the previous month of July. Fewer Chinese have entered through the port of Victoria, but the figures show an increase of several thousand dollars over those for July.

The returns are as follows:

Duties \$71,317.00

Customs 294,000

Other revenues 30,000

Total \$399,317.00

PERSONAL.

C. Wreford Brown, of the Corinthian team, arrived at the Empress hotel yesterday to make arrangements for the team, who will make the trip to their headquarters at the King Edward hotel, during the game to-morrow for Vancouver, Canada.

The Frankford cricket team of Philadelphia are making their headquarters at the King Edward hotel, during the match here.

Lieut. Henry T. C. Knox, late of the British Navy, has returned to Victoria. Mr. Knox, who is well known as a lecturer for the Navy League in England, since his retirement from active service, has been spending some days on the coast during a pleasure trip through Canada.

T. E. Batty, of Compton, who was an unsuccessful candidate for the Conservative nomination in Comox-Alberni, has been a visitor to the city, staying at the Dominion hotel.

The aim is to establish a dependable means by which employers and employees may be informed of the condition of the labor market, and be in the other with work. Statistical returns will be sent to the Department of Labor at Ottawa, giving not only the number of men in employment, but as far as can be ascertained the number of unemployed.

A salaried agent will be employed in charge of the bureau, which will for a time at least be located in Labor hall. The fees in cases where employment is obtained will be considerably less than those charged by the ordinary employment bureau, and where work is not obtained after a guarantee is given will be refunded.

SIR W. L. HEPTON'S ESTATE

London, Sept. 1.—Sir W. L. Hepton, of Leeds, Eng., and Lake Joseph, Ontario, left an estate valued at \$440,000.

CHINESE LOTTERY MEN ARE BAGGED

ANONYMOUS, YOU'LL DO!



to drop in and see these bar-

gains in 4-room cottages to-

day for they will surely be sold

this week. One has living

room with open grate and

mantel, kitchen, two bedrooms,

bathroom, hot and cold water,

large basement, fine lot with

garden fenced, etc., just

off Quadra Street. \$500 cash,

balance \$25 per month. Price

..... \$2850

Another bungalow, 4 rooms, 6

minutes from car, two large

rooms are finished up-

stairs; lot 54 x 135 with large

chicken house. This is a snap

..... \$2400

Another bungalow, 4 rooms,

minutes from car, two large

rooms are finished up-

stairs; lot 54 x 135 with large

chicken house. This is a snap

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chicken house. This is a snap

..... \$2400

Another bungalow, 4 rooms,

minutes from car, two large

rooms are finished up-

stairs; lot 54 x 135 with large

Dinner Without Cheese? Oh, Never!

Cheese after meat not only aids digestion, but it is the nice finishing touch. No menu is complete without it. We have an unrivaled stock of cheese:

ENGLISH STILTON, genuine imported, per lb.	60c.
NEW ROQUEFORT CHEESE, per lb.	55c
NEW GORGONZOLA, per lb.	60c
SWISS, genuine imported, per lb.	50c
EDAM CHEESE, each	50c
LIMBURGER—exquisite bouquet, per lb.	30c
CANADIAN STILTON, prime, lb.	25c
GOOD OLD CANADIAN CHEESE, per lb.	20c
MILD FULL CREAM, Canadian cheese, per lb.	20c
CANADA CREAM CHEESE, each	10c

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

THE HOUSE OF PLENTY

Tels. 50, 51, 52.

Liquor Store Phone 1590

Edwin Frampton's Real Estate Co.
The Exchange

Phone 1737

EDSON CITY HEIGHTS

CHICHESTER—HOMESTEADS IN EDSON

Do you own an Edson lot? If not, buy one now, only \$250-\$300 cash and \$10 a month.

REMEMBER, the G. T. P. are making

the greatest city of the Peace River district.

\$25 EACH—2 fine lots in lovely Shanty Bay, overlooking water, only few minutes from town.

\$25 CASH and \$10 per month, lots in Parkdale: \$300 to \$400 (ten minutes from Douglas car); no taxes; building lots, grassy land, good.

\$250 FOR THE DEEDS OF \$500 EACH, on Gore View, next road off Tillieux road, fine large and high lot.

HILLSIDE SNAP—Price \$1.00, 1-2 cash, lots \$50-\$100, fine large and high and dry, \$100-\$200, fine views, plenty of room in front, choice residential sites, 2 or 3 extra fine; note the depth.

VICTORIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY
Provincial Exhibition**Messrs Stewart, Williams & Co.**

Duly instructed by George Sangster, Secy. of the Victoria Agricultural Society, will sell by public Auction on the Fair Grounds,

Saturday, Sept. 9

at 10:30 a.m., a number of

Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Pigs, Poultry, Etc.

Further particulars later.

Anybody wishing to dispose of any Stock at this Sale may enter them either at the Secretary's Office, on the Grounds or in Town, or to

The Auctioneer **Stewart Williams**

637 Fort St., City.

Davies & Sons**AUCTIONEERS**

Large quantity of Furniture and other goods for Private Sale, up to end of month, at the Skating Rink, 928 Fort Street. Open to 8 o'clock. Also

A FINE PIANO, ONLY \$150 ORGAN \$27.50; PIANO, \$15 FINE MAHOGANY BEDSTEAD

BRASS Fender, Happy Thought Range, Sewing Machine, Tailor's Machine, Bedroom Sets, Bureau, Toilet Sets, Beds, Springs, Mattresses, Typewriters, Corner Cosy, Sideboard, Extension Dining Table, Carpets, Upright and other desks, quantity of Limousine from 35c.

CASH OR TERMS BY ARRANGEMENT.

Everything out by Sept. 1st, as Mr. L. C. Powell will open the ROLLER RINK on the 4th with the 5th Regiment Brass Band in attendance.

Stewart Williams & Co.

Duly instructed by the Executors of the late Mr. Forbes Vernon, will sell by

Public Auction

at the

Vernon Bar

(corner of View & Douglas Street) on

Tuesday, Sept. 5th.

At 11 o'clock a.m., sharp, the whole of the Bar fixings, Furniture, etc., including

A very handsome Oak Bar, 22 feet long, with 6 ft. curve fitted with Copper Sinks, etc., handsomely carved back Oak Bar to match, fitted with very large British Plate Glass Mirrors, Sleighs, Cupboards, Drawers, etc.; large Refrigerator, 4 ft. x 7 ft., with glass doors in Oak Frame; large Oak Screen 6 ft. x 5 ft., with oval mirrors; Oak Screen, 14 ft. x 7 ft., with three British Plate Glass Mirrors, Brass Bar Rod, Limousine, large Round Settee, upholstered in leather; Cushion Register, a quantity of Glassware, Tables, Chairs, Stuffed Birds, several pairs of Antlers, Cupidors, Pictures, Palms, 2 Oak Liquor Barrels, Electric Light Chandeliers, long Rubber Mat, Heater, Desk, Clock, Jardinières, Cushion, Blinds and other goods too numerous to mention.

The Auctioneer **Stewart Williams.****Maynard & Son****AUCTIONEERS**

Will hold their regular Sale

Saturday Night

AT 8 O'CLOCK

Consisting of: Lot of Fancy China, Cups and Saucers, Dry Goods, Toys, Clothing, Etc.

MAYNARD & SON Auctioneers**Leave Us Your September 1st Orders**

LARGE RED PLUMS, basket	35c
RIPE TABLE PEACHES, basket	15c
GOOD MEALY POTATOES, sack	15c
GOOD COOKING APPLES, box	15c
WHITE CLOVER BUTTER, 3 pounds for	1.00
B. C. CREAMERY BUTTER, pound	40c
COMOX CREAMERY BUTTER, pound	45c
FRESH EASTERN EGGS, dozen	35c
MOFFET'S BEST HUNGARIAN FLOUR, sack	1.80
DRIFTED SNOW PASTRY FLOUR, sack	1.75

THE WEST END GROCERY CO., LTD.

1002 Government Street.

Tels. 28, 88 and 1761

POTATOES POTATOES

We have the finest on the market at prices that are hard to beat. Per 100 lbs. \$1.50

709 Yates. **SYLVESTER FEED CO.** Tel. 413**PETER McQUADE & SON**

Skip Chandlers. 1214 Wharf Street

Headquarters for Steamboat, Launch, Yacht, Mill, Mine, Logging and Fishermen's Supplies.

Paints, Oils and Varnishes.

We recommend Gilsonite Composition for your Roofs.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL**DISLOYALTY AND ANNEXATION**

Finding it impossible to discuss the reciprocity agreement on its merits as a trade proposition pure and simple, its opponents have been driven to the use of foolish annexation talk. They would not dare to tell any individual that his loyalty will be impaired if he purchases American products for less than he buys them now, because the average citizen would resent such impudence. Instead they say that "Canada will be annexed." The inference that the people of this country will sell their allegiance simply because the duty on natural products is to be removed on the part of Canada and the United States is an insult to the intelligence of Canadian people. It certainly is being resented in the East. Dr. Fraser, one of our most prominent medical men, told a Times representative a few days ago that the people of Ontario "pooh-poohed" the annexation cry. By using it the Conservative politicians are constantly slandering Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir John Thompson and other fine old Tories who sought a similar reciprocity arrangement with the United States for thirty years. Sir James Douglas, whose memory is cherished by every British Columbian was a stout advocate of reciprocity with the United States and one of his reasons was that it would make food stuffs cheaper to the people of this province.

Oshawa, thirty-four miles east of Toronto, is a typical Ontario manufacturing town, its factories half hidden behind fine avenues of trees. The British-born in it are strong enough to raise a decisive vote in any question that divides the town. That is true of them in many places. We are just beginning to look at ourselves.

Is not that a straight appeal to the British-born to get together and control the political and municipal situations? Substitute the words "French Canadian" for "British-born" and you have a splendid type of Bourassa-resolution. If Mr. Hawkes is right then Bourassa cannot be wrong.

The Toronto Globe of August 6th contains a news item headed, "The British-born Enter the Campaign" and reading on one finds that on the previous evening there was a meeting of the Canadian-British Association. Mr. Hawkes was chairman, and a hundred members were present. It was decided to hold meetings in all the manufacturing centres of Ontario to educate the British-born on Canadian nationality, which being interpreted, means to vote against reciprocity.

Now, Mr. Hawkes has a perfect right to talk against reciprocity if he so desires. Free speech is as much the inherent right of a man living in Canada as of a man living in England. But why should he disguise it under a professed desire to educate the British-born on Canadian nationality? Why should he adopt the hypocritical method which has marked the methods of the Nationalist party in the province of Quebec?

Mr. Hawkes and Dr. Evans are to speak together. What lovely company! Ask the people of the city of Kingston what they think of Dr. J. Gwalia Evans, and you will hear some strange stories. Truly, Mr. Hawkes deserves a better fate.

Mr. Hawkes is an able journalist, publishes a readable paper, and is undoubtedly honest in his intentions. It is not too late for him to switch back and get on the main line. Let him go straight to all the public with his open, and everybody will respect his worth and ability. But he should not adopt any such narrow, sectarian policy as that of the people and bashing that appeal on racial differences. Let him appeal to Canadians as Canadians, whether they be British-born, French-born, American-born, German-born, or Canadian-born. This country does not desire to see its citizens organized on either racial or religious lines.

The Sons of England as an organization have never interfered in politics, although their influence has been felt at times in certain places. Why did Mr. Hawkes break away from the ordinary lines of prudence as followed by that organization? Was it because that society refused to allow him to turn it into a political machine? Was this the reason why he found it necessary to have a society of his own, to be known as the Canada-British Association? Was this the reason why he sent out 3,000 letters and three million leaflets?

BIG MOTOR BOAT

German Officer on Tour of the Dark Continent.

A great motor-boat journey has been undertaken by Lieutenant Grätz, a German officer, who intends to take a trip of six thousand miles across the African continent from the Indian to the Atlantic ocean, by way of the Zambezi river, Bangweola lake and the Congo.

Mr. Hawkes' paper of June 17th contains the following paragraph:

British-born Declare

Here is a resolution that says something for itself:

"Resolved, that this meeting of the

LAND ACT**HIGHLAND OR GOLDSTREAM LAND DISTRICT****DISTRICT OF VICTORIA.**

Take notice that Matilda Greenwood John, of Victoria, B. C., nurse, intends to apply for permission to purchase 160 acres of land planted at high water mark on the western shore of Finlayson Arm and about forty chains (40 ch.) north of the northwest corner of section 10 (40 ch.) in the district of Finlayson Creek, thence east twenty chains (30 ch.) more or less to the shore line of Finlayson Arm, thence north along the shore line for 40 chains (40 ch.) more or less to the western shore line of Finlayson Arm, thence south along the shore line of Finlayson Arm forty chains (40 ch.) more or less to the place of commencement, and comprising eighty acres (80 ac.) more or less.

MATILDA GREENWOOD JOHN, Date of location, 14th June, 1911.

PURITY QUALITY UNIFORMITY

you get all three in

Seal Brand Coffee

—the favorite in a million homes
In 1 and 2 pound sealed tins only.**A Welcome Breakfast Table**

Note the convenience of an
ELECTRIC COFFEE PERCOLATOR

So easy, so clean and so perfect.

With one of our Electric Coffee Percolators you are SURE of obtaining that coffee taste so much admired by coffee connoisseurs.

HINTON ELECTRIC CO.

911 Government Street Phone 2242

HAVE YOU PLANNED YOUR EXHIBITION HOLIDAY?

IF NOT DO SO WITHOUT DELAY
The Week of unbroken fun—the year's Entertainment Feature is right upon us

HORSE SHOW

SEPTEMBER 5th to 9th

HORSE RACES WILD ANIMAL SHOWS BRONCO BUSTING BALLOON ASCENSIONS BAND CONCERTS

Cheap rates by C. P. R. Boats and E. & N. Railway from outside to Victoria

RATES OF ADMISSIONS

Adults 50c, Children 25c. After 6 p. m., general admission 25c.

GEORGE SANGSTER, Secretary.



to pay off a mortgage of 8 per cent.

LET US LOAN YOU THE MONEY

or buy or build a house or pay off a mortgage.

WRITE, PHONE OR CALL FOR OUR PLAN.

CANADIAN HOME INVESTMENT CO., LTD.

VICTORIA, B. C.

WILSON'S Fly Pads
Imitations are always unsatisfactory.



Leave Us Your September 1st Orders

LARGE RED PLUMS, basket

RIPE TABLE PEACHES, basket

GOOD MEALY POTATOES, sack

GOOD COOKING APPLES, box

WHITE CLOVER BUTTER, 3 pounds for

B. C. CREAMERY BUTTER, pound

COMOX CREAMERY BUTTER, pound

FRESH EASTERN EGGS, dozen

MOFFET'S BEST HUNGARIAN FLOUR, sack

DRIFTED SNOW PASTRY FLOUR, sack

</

Victoria Daily Times.

RECIPROCITY EDITION

VICTORIA DAILY TIMES

RECIPROCITY WILL GREATLY HELP VICTORIA



SIR WILFRID LAURIER

Premier of Canada since 1896, who is asking the electors for a continuance of their confidence in the administration under which the Dominion is enjoying unbounded prosperity, and who at this election desires the verdict of the people upon the reciprocity agreement.

FACTS FOR CONSUMERS AND WAGE EARNERS

One of the chief claims put forward by the friends of reciprocity is that it will cheapen the cost of living, and this claim is substantiated by the comparative cost of the articles common to home consumption which is given in the tables below. There is no reason why food stuffs should be cheaper in Seattle than they are in Victoria, other than the duty levied on goods coming from the United States into Canada. Reciprocity will abolish this duty.

That cheapening the cost of food cannot result in lowering the pay of the wage-earner is also proved by the table of wages presented. The wage scale of workmen and the cost of living are not regulated by similar conditions in any country. Each has its own economic basis, and one is independent of the other.

VICTORIA

Cabbages: 4c, 5c and 6 cents per lb. Medium, 10c each.

Celery: 10 cents per head.

Pears: 8 to 10 cents per lb.; 3 lbs. for 25c.

String Beans: 10c to 15c per lb.; 2 lbs. for 25c.

Sweet Potatoes: 10c to 12½c per lb.

Potatoes: 8 lbs. for 25c; \$1.75, \$1.85, \$2 and \$2.25 per 100-lb. sack.

Cucumbers: Small, 5 cents; medium, 10 cents; large, 15 cents.

Cauliflower: 10c and 20c each.

Carrots: 2c, 3c and 5c per lb.; 10c per bunch.

Turnips: 3c, 4c and 5c per lb.

Radishes: 5c per bunch; 3 bunches for 10c.

Beets: 4c and 5c per lb.; 10c per bunch.

Plums: 50c per basket (5 lbs.); 5c and 8c per lb.; \$1.75 per box.

Apples: 8c to 10c per lb.; 3 lbs. for 25c; choice table, 2 lbs. for 25c; \$2.50 per box.

Peaches: Table, 15c per lb.; preserving, \$1.15 to \$1.25 per crate of 5 dozen.

Pears: 8c per lb.; 2 lbs. for 25c; 3 lbs. for 25c; \$2.25 per box of 49 lbs.

Grapes: 10c, 12½c and 15c per lb.; 50c to 75c per basket.

Crab Apples: 8c per lb.

Berries: 12½c to 15c per lb.; 15c per box.

Cantaloupes: 10c and 15c each.

Fresh Eggs: 50c per dozen; cooking eggs, 85c per dozen.

Butter: Eastern, 25c; Salt-spring, 35c; Salt-spring, 50c; Victoria and Cowichan creamery, 50c; cooking, 30c and 35c; 3 lbs. for \$1.

Lard: 20c per lb.

Ham: 20c to 25c per lb.

Beef: 10c to 30c per lb.

Lamb and Mutton: 15c to 30c per lb.

Bread Flour: \$1.80 per sack.

Pastry Flour: \$1.65 and \$1.75 per sack.

Fresh Salmon: 10c to 15c per lb.

Haddock: 2 lbs. for 25c; 4 lbs. for 25 cents.

Chickens: 70c to 50c per lb.

WAGE-EARNERS.

The following comparison shows the rates of wages paid in Victoria and Seattle for the various classes of wage-earners. The standard day is 8 hours:

Victoria—	Seattle—
75c per hour.....	75c per hour
75c per hour.....	75c per hour
\$1.25 per day.....	\$1.00 (rough)
\$5.00 per day.....	\$5 and \$6 (finishers)
\$4.00 per day.....	\$5.50 per day
\$2.75 and \$3.00 per day.....	\$4.50 per day
\$12 to \$13 per week.....	\$2.50 to \$3.50 per day
\$12.75 and \$3.00 per day.....	\$2.50 to \$4.00 per day

THE GOVERNMENT POLICY

TO THE ELECTORS OF VICTORIA:—

About seven months ago, Hon. W. S. Fielding, Dominion Finance Minister, in the House of Commons announced the terms of an agreement entered into by the governments of Canada and the United States for reciprocal trade relations between both countries. This agreement, which was to be brought into force by special legislation in each country, provided for the entire removal of customs duties on products of the farm, fish, certain products of the forest, coke and a few other specified items imported into the United States from Canada and into Canada from the United States, and the lowering of duties by both countries to a common basis on a number of articles set forth in the schedules contained in the official statement of the negotiations.

The Finance Minister's announcement was received with marked satisfaction, not only in the House of Commons, but throughout the country generally. Prominent Conservative newspapers like the Toronto News, the Ottawa Citizen and Journal, and the Kingston Standard commented on the various satisfactory features of the agreement. At the time it was not generally expected that the agreement would be seriously opposed by the Conservative party in the House or country in view of the historic fact that reciprocity in natural products between Canada and the United States was for more than thirty years a cardinal plank in the fiscal policy of their party.

Various powerful high protectionists in Montreal and Toronto, however, fearing that reciprocity in natural products would be followed by a demand on the part of the farmers for a removal of the duties on the manufactured products in which they were financially interested, exerted pressure upon Mr. Borden and his followers, who thereupon began to oppose the arrangement. By doing so they abandoned the policy of Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir Leonard Tilley, Sir John Thompson and Sir Charles Tupper, and threw overboard the "natural product" clause in their National Policy and Tariff Act.

At the beginning of the opposition an attempt was made by the Conservative leader and followers to criticise the agreement from an economic standpoint, but this was found to be futile, as the economic advantages to be derived by Canada from the arrangement were quite obvious, so they shifted their ground, and, following the lead of the high protectionist Montreal Star, owned by Sir Hugh Graham, they had recourse to the ridiculous and at the same time insulting cry of annexation.

The government, desirous of giving the arrangement a trial, made every legitimate effort consistent with the rules of the House to have the matter brought to a vote. It was clear, however, that the agreement was to be obstructed. Conservative speakers in the Commons, their writers, in the press and the influences in Montreal and Toronto which dominated their policy, made it quite apparent that obstructive tactics would be employed to force an appeal to the country. Mr. Borden, during his western tour, stated at several points that the opposition would compel the Prime Minister to dissolve parliament on this question. On the other hand the government did not desire to have an election until after redistribution which would give the West a larger representation in the House, and there was no doubt that if the agreement had been voted upon and passed in Parliament an election would have followed redistribution some time next year. However, obstruction continued and Sir Wilfrid had no recourse other than to appeal to the country. Hence the present election.

As I have pointed out, the reciprocity agreement is simply a clear-cut trade proposition between Canada and the United States. It is not a treaty, and can be terminated any time by either Canada or the United States, because each country has control over its own legislation. Its terms are quite simple and can be easily grasped by anyone on looking at the agreement which is published on another page of this paper. It will undoubtedly prove of immense benefit to British Columbia. It will cheapen the necessities of life to the people of this province, who are the largest importers of food of all the provinces; it will provide a tremendous market for our fish, lumber, fruit and coke, and, I have no doubt, cause a gratifying expansion of provincial trade.

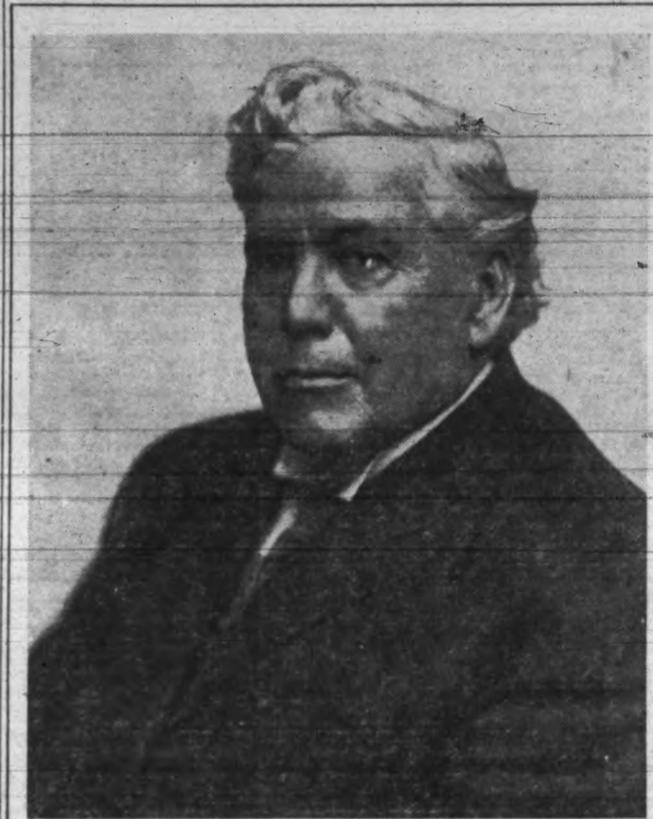
Of that trade expansion Victoria will derive a substantial share. There are few cities so advantageously situated and we would be foolish indeed were we to deliberately put away from us such an opportunity for improving our prospects as the one which now faces us.

I am already committed to a plan of harbor improvement which not only contemplates the further deepening of the inner harbor, but which also means that I will do my utmost to have adequate facilities for shipping provided for what is known as our outer harbor. I am firmly convinced that these works will be the natural outcome of our expansion of trade, to which improved commercial relations with the wealthy and populous republic south of the boundary line and the opening of the Panama Canal will very materially contribute.

I appeal to every man in this city to place the seal of his approval on the trade agreement between Canada and the United States, which is bound to redound to the benefit of our great Dominion as a whole and particularly to the benefit of British Columbia.

Yours faithfully,

W. TEMPLEMAN.



HON. WILLIAM TEMPLEMAN

Minister of Mines and of Inland Revenue in the government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and Liberal candidate for the City of Victoria.

HOW RECIPROCITY IS TO BE UNDERSTOOD

What is reciprocity? It is simply an arrangement by which duties on farm products, fish and certain products of the forest passing between Canada and the United States are entirely removed by both countries while duties on various other specified articles are lowered to a common basis. In all other particulars the duties in force in these two countries remain the same. There is no treaty. It is only an agreement made law by special legislation at Ottawa and Washington. It can be annulled at any time by either country. This is set forth in the agreement which appears on another page and which all should read. Under the arrangement the following products of Canada can enter the United States free of duty or can be imported from the United States into Canada under the same condition:

Products of the Farm.

Cattle. Onions.

Horses and mules. Apples.

Swine. Pears.

Sheep and lambs. Peaches.

Poultry. Grapes.

Wheat. Butter.

Rye. Cheese.

Oats. Fresh milk.

Barley. Fresh cream.

Beans. Eggs.

Potatoes. Hay.

Corn. Straw.

For the Fisherman.

Mackerel. Cod.

Herring. Oysters.

Hallibut. Lobsters.

Salmon.

Lumber.

Timber, hewn, sawed or squared.

Sawed boards, planks, deals.

Paving posts, railroad ties and poles.

Wooden staves.

Pickets and palings.

Minerals.

Feldspar.

Salt.

Mica.

Asbestos.

Talc.

REDUCTIONS.

Duties are reduced to the same basis in both countries on the following:

Lower duties on a host of articles.

Meats, fresh or refrigerated.

Bacon and hams.

Beef and pork, salted.

Canned meats and poultry.

Lard.

Tomatoes and other vegetables.

Wheat flour and oatmeal.

Prepared cereal food.

Bran, middlings and other offerings.

Macaroni and vermicelli.

Biscuit, wafers and cakes.

Canned fruits.

Agricultural implements.

Cutter.

Paving stones.

Clocks and Watches.

Canoes.

Motor vehicles.

As will be seen this is a simple trade arrangement which the government believes will benefit Canada. It will benefit British Columbia. Why not try it, especially in view of the fact that it can be terminated any time.

THE "INTERESTS" AGAINST IT.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars are being expended by certain monied interests under the pretence of defending the Canadian nationality, while at the same time, they assure the farmers, particularly in the west, that the arrangement will not help them in any way, as the United States does not want to buy their products.

What is all right for them is all wrong for the farmer. They tell the railway companies they will be injured as the traffic now going east and west will, under this new arrangement, go north and south, and strange to say at the same time, they assure the farmers, particularly in the west, that the arrangement will not help them in any way, as the United States does not want to buy their products.

HARD PRESSED FOR ARGUMENT.

Nearly every argument put up against the agreement is based on the assumption that our trade would increase with the U. S.

As we still have every other market we ever had and have the choice of markets, the only inducement to trade with the U. S. would be more remunerative prices for what we have to sell.

They said it would smash our loyalty—that it would interfere with our trade east and west—that it would hurt our railways and not give them all our products for the long haul east and west—that it was the thin end of the wedge—that when the farmers got a taste of the benefits they would want their own toll.

If these things were to happen what would be the cause? What would bring these conditions?

Better prices and inducements to trade—simply this and nothing more.

VOTE FOR WM. TEMPLEMAN

RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT--OFFICIAL FIGURES

The Deadly Parallel

Six months ago Hon. Mr. McBride emphatically repudiated the idea that reciprocity with the United States would result in political union. Since then he has shifted his ground and in the absence of reasonable arguments against the arrangement now comes out with the absurd political union buncome. The appended deadly parallel is worth perusing:

From Premier McBride's address at the Conservative picnic, Goldstream, August 12, 1911. (Revised report):

"Are we of Canada going to preserve this blessed heritage of liberty, or are we to exchange it for the present fortunate conditions for those other conditions in which we find so much to criticize across the boundary line?

"Reciprocity is generally recognized now as a threatening disastrous effects to Canadian national welfare. British Columbia is strongly opposed to it as shown by the resolution passed in the legislature on February 13, 1911.

"If reciprocity were passed it would not take many weeks to find out what material losses Canadians were suffering. It was all right to say that we would get cheaper tobacco and cheaper this and that, but under reciprocity we would pass into the grasp of the most merciless trusts, and moreover the wages of our working men would fall to the level of those across the line.

"Canada's aim," continued the premier, "should be to promote inter-provincial and imperial trade—something that is being built up at present."

POLITICAL STRAWS

Mr. Barnard has also become "frank and candid." He admits that in the campaign of 1908 he had no hope of the Conservative party being returned to power. This confession is hardly in line with the campaign utterances of the ex-member. Still the people will accept the confession and let that feature of the past be forgotten. But Mr. Barnard says the conditions are different in this election and that he really believes the Conservatives have a chance. We can, however, assure Mr. Barnard that as a prophet he is not likely to have honors showered upon him.

The Times is in possession of facts which prove that the Liberal victory of 1911 is going to be very much more decisive than the triumph of 1908. In the East Conservative after Conservative, some of them candidates for election, are declaring themselves in favor of reciprocity. In the province of Nova Scotia one local election has been held already in which reciprocity was the only issue, and it resulted in the election of the advocate of free trade and reduced taxation by a majority of 758. This is the surest indication of the trend of feeling in Nova Scotia and bears out the contention of the Times that the political remains of the Conservative leader himself will be found among the ruins on the 21st of September.

Tariff Relations Between United States and Dominion of Canada--Correspondence and Statements, 1911--Tables Showing Changes Proposed and Reduction in Customs Duties

CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING NEGOTIATIONS

Washington, January 21, 1911.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY,

1. The negotiations initiated by the President several months ago through your communication to His Excellency the British Ambassador respecting a reciprocal tariff arrangement between the United States and Canada, and since carried on directly between representatives of the Governments of the two countries, have now, we are happy to say, reached a stage which gives reasonable assurance of a conclusion satisfactory to both countries.

2. We desire to set forth what we understand to be the contemplated arrangement, and to ask you to confirm it.

3. It is agreed that the desired tariff changes shall not take the formal shape of a treaty, but that the Governments of the two countries will use their utmost efforts to bring about such changes by concurrent legislation at Washington and Ottawa.

4. The Governments of the two countries having made this agreement from the conviction that, if confirmed by the necessary legislative authorities, it will benefit the people on both sides of the border line, we may reasonably hope and expect that the arrangement, if so confirmed, will remain in operation for a considerable period. Only this expectation on the part of both Governments would justify the time and labor that have been employed in the maturing of the proposed measures. Nevertheless, it is distinctly understood that we do not attempt to bind for the future the action of the United States Congress or the Parliament of Canada, but that each of these authorities shall be absolutely free to make any change of tariff policy or of any other matter covered by the present arrangement that may be deemed expedient. We look for the continuance of the arrangement, not because either party is bound to it, but because of our conviction that the more liberal trade policy thus to be established will be viewed by the people of the United States and Canada as one which will strengthen the friendly relations now happily prevailing and promote the commercial interests of both countries.

5. As respects a considerable list of articles produced in both countries we have been able to agree that they shall be reciprocally free. A list of the articles to be admitted free of duty into the United States when imported from Canada, and into Canada when imported from the United States is set forth in Schedule A.

6. As respects another group of articles, we have been able to agree upon common rates of duty to be applied to such articles when imported into the United States from Canada or into Canada from the United States. A list of these articles, with the rates of duty, is set forth in Schedule B.

7. In a few instances it has been found that the adoption of a common rate will be inconvenient and therefore exceptions have to be made.

8. Schedule C specifies articles upon which the United States will levy the rates therein set forth when such articles are imported from Canada.

9. Schedule D specifies articles upon which Canada will levy the rates therein set forth when such articles are imported from the United States.

10. With respect to the discussions that have taken place concerning the duties upon the several grades of pulp, printing paper, etc.—mechanically ground wood pulp, chemical wood pulp, bleached and unbleached, news printing paper and other printing paper and board made from wood pulp, of the value not exceeding four cents per pound at the place of shipment—we note that you desire to provide that such articles from Canada shall be made free of duty in the United States only upon certain conditions respecting the shipment of pulp wood from Canada. It is necessary that we should point out that this is a matter in which we are not in a position to make any agreement. The restrictions at present existing in Canada are of a Provincial character. They have been adopted by several of the Provinces with regard to what are believed to be Provincial interests. We have neither the right nor the desire to interfere with the Provincial authorities in the free exercise of their constitutional powers in the administration of their public lands. The provisions you are proposing to make respecting the conditions upon which these classes of pulp and paper may be imported into the United States free of duty must necessarily be for the present inoperative. Whether the Provincial Governments will desire to in any way modify their regulations with a view to securing the free admission of pulp and paper from their Provinces into the market of the United States, must be a question for the Provincial authorities to decide. In the meantime, the present duties on pulp and paper imported from the United States into Canada will remain. Whenever pulp and paper of the classes already mentioned are admitted into the United States free of duty from all parts of Canada, then similar articles, when imported from the United States, shall be admitted into Canada free of duty.

11. The tariff changes proposed might not alone be sufficient to fully bring about the more favorable conditions which both parties desire. It is conceivable that Customs regulations which are deemed essential in some cases might operate unfavorably upon the trade between the United States and Canada; and that such regulations, if made without due regard to the special conditions of the two countries, might to some extent defeat the good purpose of the present arrangement. It is agreed that the utmost care shall be taken by both Governments to see that only such Customs regulations are adopted as are reasonably necessary for the protection of the Treasury against fraud; that no regulation shall be made or maintained which unreasonably hampers the more liberal exchange of commodities now proposed; that representations on either side as to the unfavorable operation of any regulation will receive from the other all due consideration, with the earnest purpose of removing any just cause of complaint; and that, if any further legislation is found necessary to enable either Government to carry out the purposes of this provision, such legislation will be sought from Congress or Parliament as the case may be.

12. The Government of Canada agrees that, until otherwise determined by them, the license hitherto issued to United States fishing vessels under the provisions of section 3 of chapter 47 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, granting to such vessels certain privileges on the Atlantic Coast of Canada, shall continue to be issued and that the fee to be paid to the Government of Canada for such license by the owner or commander of any such United States vessel shall hereafter be one dollar per annum.

13. It is understood that upon a day and hour to be agreed upon between the two Governments, the President of the United States will communicate to Congress the conclusions now reached and recommend the adoption of such legislation as may be necessary on the part of the United States to give effect to the proposed arrangement.

14. It is understood that simultaneously with the sending of such communication to the United States Congress, by the President, the Canadian Government will communicate to the Parliament of Canada the conclusions now reached, and will thereupon take the necessary steps to procure such legislation as is required to give effect to the proposed arrangement.

15. Such legislation on the part of the United States may contain a provision that it shall not come into operation until the United States Government are assured that corresponding legislation has been or will be passed by the Parliament of Canada; and in like manner the legislation on the part of Canada may contain a provision that it shall not come into operation until the Government of Canada are assured that corresponding legislation has been passed or will be passed by the Congress of the United States.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) W. S. FIELDING.

W. M. PATERSON.

The Honorable P. C. Knox,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Department of State, Washington;

January 21, 1911.

Gentlemen—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date in relation to the negotiations initiated by the President several months ago for a reciprocal trade arrangement between the United States and Canada, in which you set forth and ask me to confirm your understanding of the results of our recent conferences in continuation of these negotiations.

I take great pleasure in replying that your statement of the proposed arrangement is entirely in accord with my understanding of it.

It is a matter of some regret on our part that we have been unable to adjust our differences on the subject of wood-pulp, pulp wood and print paper.

We recognize the difficulties to which you refer growing out of the nature

of the relations between the Dominion and Provincial Governments, and for the present we must be content with the conditional arrangement which has been proposed in Schedule A attached to your letter.

I fully appreciate the importance to which you call attention, of not permitting a too rigid customs administration to interfere with the successful operation of our agreement, if it is approved by the Congress of the United States and the Parliament of Canada, and I desire to confirm your statement

of our understanding on this point. I am satisfied that the spirit evinced on both sides gives assurance that every effort will be made to secure the full measure of benefit which is contemplated in entering into this arrangement. The assurance that you give that the Dominion Government proposes to require only a nominal fee from the fishing vessels of the United States for the privileges in Canadian waters for which heretofore a charge of \$1.50 per ton for each vessel has been required is most gratifying.

I heartily concur in your statement of the purposes inspiring the negotiations and in the views expressed by you as to the mutual benefits to be derived by both countries in the event our work is confirmed, and I take this opportunity to assure you, on behalf of the President, of his appreciation of the cordial spirit in which you have met us in these negotiations.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) P. C. KNOX.

SCHEDULE A.

Articles the growth, product or manufacture of the United States to be admitted into Canada free of duty when imported from the United States and reciprocally articles the growth, product or manufacture of Canada to be admitted into the United States free of duty when imported from Canada:—

(a) when weighing over twenty ounces and not over thirty-six ounces each Five cents per package.

(b) when weighing over twelve ounces and not over twenty ounces each Four cents per package.

(c) when weighing twelve ounces each or less Two cents per package.

(d) when weighing thirty-six ounces each or more, or when packed in oil, in bottles, jars or kegs Thirty per cent ad valorem.

Tomatoes and other vegetables, including corn, in cans or other air-tight packages, and including the weight of the package

Wheat flour and semolina; and rye flour Fifty cents per barrel of 196 pounds.

Oatmeal and rolled oats, including the weight of paper covering

Corn meal Fifty cents per 100 pounds.

Barley malt Forty-five cents per 100 pounds.

Barley, pot, pearl and patent One-half cent per pound.

Buckwheat flour or meal One-half cent per pound.

Split peas, dried Seven and one-half cents per bushel of 60 pounds.

Prepared cereal foods, not otherwise provided for herein Seventeen and one-half per cent, ad val.

Bran, middlings and other offals of grain used for animal food

Macaroni and vermicelli One cent per pound.

Biscuits, wafers and cakes, when sweetened with sugar, honey, molasses or other material

Biscuits, wafers, cakes and other baked articles composed in whole or in part of eggs or any kind of flour or meal when combined with chocolate, nuts, fruits or confectionery; also candied peel, candied pop-corn, candied nuts, candied fruits, sugar candy and confectionery of all kinds

Hominy Twenty-five per cent ad valorem.

Cotton-seed oil

Seeds, viz.: Flaxseed or linseed, cotton-seed, and other oil seeds; grass seed, including timothy and clover seed; garden, field and other seed not herein otherwise provided for, when in packages weighing over one pound each (not including flower seeds)

Fish of all kinds, fresh, frozen, packed in ice, salted or preserved in any form, except sardines and other fish preserved in oil; and shell fish of all kinds, including oysters, lobsters and clams in any state, fresh or packed, and coverings of the foregoing

Seal, herring, whale, and other fish oil, including cod oil

Salt

Mineral waters, natural, not in bottles or jugs

Timber, hewn, squared or squared otherwise than by sawing, and round timber used for spars or in building wharves

Sawed boards, planks, deals and other lumber, not further manufactured than sawed

Pickets and rails

Plaster rock or gypsum, crude, not ground

Mica, manufactured or rough trimmed only, and mica ground or bolted

Feldspar, crude powdered or ground

Asbestos, not further manufactured than ground

Fluorspar, crude, not ground

Glycerine, crude, not purified

Talc, ground, bolted or precipitated, naturally or artificially, not for toilet use

Sulphate of soda, or salt cake; and soda ash

Extracts of hemlock bark

Carbon electrodes

Brass in bars and rods, in coil or otherwise, not less than six feet in length, or brass in strips, sheets or plates, not polished, planished or coated

Cream-potteries of every description, and parts thereof imported for repair of the foregoing

Galvanized iron or steel wire, valued at not less than six cents per pound, galvanized or coated with zinc, tin or other metal, or not

Crucible cast steel wire, valued at not less than six cents per pound

Galvanized iron or steel wire, curved or not, number nine, twelve, and thirteen wire gauge

Typecasting and typesetting machines and parts thereof, adapted for use in printing offices

Barbed fencing wire of iron, or steel, galvanized or not

Coke

Rolled round wire rods in the coil, of iron or steel, not over three-eighths of an inch in diameter, and not smaller than number six wire gauge

Pulp of wood mechanically ground; pulp of wood, chemical, bleached or unbleached; news print paper, and other paper, and paper board, manufactured from mechanical wood pulp, or from chemical wood pulp, or of which such pulp is the component material of chief value, colored in the pulp, or not colored, and valued at not more than four cents per pound, not including printed or decorated wall paper

Provided that such paper and board, valued at four cents per pound or less, and wood pulp, being the products of Canada, when imported therefrom directly into the United States, shall be admitted free of duty, on the condition precedent that no export duty, export license fee, or other export charge of any kind whatsoever (whether in the form of additional charge or license fee) or any prohibition or restriction in any way of the exportation (whether by law, order, regulation, contractual relation, or otherwise, directly or indirectly) shall have been imposed upon such paper board, or wood pulp, or the wood used in the manufacture of such paper or board, or the wood pulp used in the manufacture of such paper or board

Provided also that such wood-pulp, paper or board, being the products of the United States, shall only be admitted free of duty into Canada, from the United States when such wood pulp, paper or board, being the products of Canada, are admitted from all parts of Canada free of duty into the United States

NOTE—it is understood that fresh fruits to be admitted free of duty into the United States from Canada do not include lemons, limes, grapes, fruit, shadocks, pomelos or pineapples.

It is also understood that fish oil, whale oil, seal oil and fish of all kinds, being the product of fisheries carried on by the fishermen of the United States shall be admitted into Canada as the product of the United States, and similarly that fish oil, whale oil, seal oil, and fish of all kinds, shall be the product of fisheries carried on by the fishermen of Canada, shall be admitted into the United States as the product of Canada.

SCHEDULE B.

Articles the growth, product or manufacture of the United States to be admitted into Canada at the undermentioned rates of duty when imported from the United States; and reciprocally the same articles the growth, product or manufacture of Canada to be admitted in the United States at identical rates of duty when imported from Canada:

Articles Rates of Duties

Fresh meats, viz.: beef, veal, mutton, lamb, pork, and all other fresh or refrigerated meats except game One and one-quarter cents per pound.

Bacon and hams, not in tins or jars One and one-quarter cents per pound.

Meats of all kinds, dried, smoked, salted, in brine, or prepared or preserved in any manner, not otherwise herein provided for

Canned meats and canned poultry Twenty per cent ad valorem.

Extract of meat, fluid or not

RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT--OFFICIAL FIGURES

SCHEDULE B.-(Continued)

iron or steel digesters for the manufacture of wood pulp	Twenty-seven and a half per cent ad valorem.
Musical instrument cases, fancy cases or boxes, portfolios, satchels, reticules, card cases, purses, pocket books, fly books for artificial flies, all the foregoing composed wholly or in chief value of leather	Thirty per cent ad valorem.

SCHEDULE C.

Articles, the growth, product or manufacture of Canada to be admitted into the United States at the undermentioned special rates of duty when imported from Canada:	
Articles.	Rates of Duty.
Aluminum in crude form	Five cents per pound.
Aluminum in plates, sheets, bars and rods	Eight cents per pound.
Laths	Ten cents per 1,000 pieces.
Shingles	Thirty cents per thousand.
Sawed boards, planks, deals and other lumber, planed or finished, on one side	Fifty cents per M. feet B.M.
Planed or finished on one side and tongued and grooved, or planed or finished on two sides	Seventy-five cents per M. feet B.M.
Planed or finished on three sides, or planed and finished on two sides and tongued and grooved	One dollar and twelve and a half cents per M. feet B.M.
Planed and finished on four sides	One dollar and fifty cents per M. feet B.M.
and in estimating board measure under this schedule, no deduction shall be made on board measure on account of planing, tonguing and grooving, iron ore, including manganese-iron ore, and the dross or residuum from burnt pyrites	Ten cents per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Coal slack or culm, of all kinds, such as will pass through a half-inch screen	Fifteen cents per ton of 2,240 pounds.

RECIPROCITY TARIFF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

STATEMENT OF ARTICLES AND DUTIES SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULES A AND B.

SCHEDULE D.

Articles the growth, product or manufacture of the United States to be admitted into Canada at the undermentioned special rates of duty when imported from the United States:

Articles.	Rates of Duties.
Cement, Portland, and hydraulic or water lime in barrels, bags, or casks, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty	Eleven cents per 100 pounds.
Trees, viz.: Apple, cherry, peach, pear, plum, and quince, of all kinds, and small peach trees known as June buds	Two and a half cents each.
Condensed milk, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty	Two cents per pound.
Biscuits without added sweetening	Twenty per cent ad valorem.
Fruits in air-tight cans or other air-tight packages, the weight of the cans or other packages to be included in the weight for duty	Two cents per pound.
Peanuts, shelled	One cent per pound.
Peanuts, unshelled	A half per cent per pound.
Coal, bituminous, round and run of mine, including bituminous coal such as will not pass through a three-quarter-inch screen	Forty-five cents per to.

The Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C.
January 21, 1911.

Dear Mr. Secretary.—We have received with much satisfaction your letter of this date in which you have confirmed our understanding of the arrangement which is being made between us respecting trade relations between the United States and Canada.

In bringing the negotiations to a close, permit us to express our warmest appreciation of the spirit in which the whole subject has been dealt with by the President and yourself and for the unvarying courtesy which we have received in Washington from all the officials of your Government with whom we have been brought in contact.

Yours faithfully,

The Honorable P. C. Knox. (Sgd.) W. S. FIELDING,
Secretary of State. WM. PATERSON

Washington, D. C.

ARTICLES

ARTICLES	CANADIAN TARIFF			United States now proposed for both United States and Canada	Reduction by United States	Reduction by Canada
	Preferential	Intermediate	General			
Cattle	15 per cent	22 1/2 per cent	25 per cent	Free		25 per cent
Less than one year old				2 per head	\$2 per head	
Valued at not more than \$14 per head				32.75	32.75	
Valued at more than \$14 per head				27 1/2 per cent	27 1/2 per cent	
Horses and mules	\$10	\$12.50	\$12.50			
Horses over one year old, valued at \$50 or less	15 per cent	22 1/2 per cent	25 per cent	\$20 per head	\$20	
Horses, N. O. P.				25 per cent	25 per cent	
Valued at \$150 or less per head						
Valued at over \$150						
Swine	10 per lb.	14 1/2 per lb.	14 1/2 per lb.	\$1.50 each	\$1.50 each	1 1/2 per lb.
Sheep and lambs	15 per cent	22 1/2 per cent	25 per cent	75c. per head	75c. each	25 per cent
Less than one year old				11.50	11.50	
One year old or over				20 per cent	20 per cent	
Other live animals	15 per cent	22 1/2 per cent	25 per cent			
Poultry, dead and alive						
Alive	15 per cent	22 1/2 per cent	25 per cent	3c. per lb.	3c. per lb.	25 "
Dead				5c.	5c.	29 "
Wheat, per bushel	8 cents	10 cents	12 cents	25 cents	25 cents	12 cents
Rye	7	9	10	10	10	10
Oats	7	9	10	15	15	10
Barley	10	12 1/2	15	30	30	15
Buckwheat	10	12	15	15	15	15
Beans, edible, dried, per bushel	15	22 1/2	25	45	45	25
Pease, dried, per bushel	10	12 1/2	15	25	25	25
Potatoes, per bushel	12 1/2	17 1/2	20	25 cents	25	29
Corn (except into Canada for distillation)	Free	Free	Free	15c. p. bushel	15c. p. bushel	10
Sweet potatoes, per bushel	7 cents	9 cents	10 cents	25 cents	25 cents	10
Yams	15 per cent	27 1/2 per cent	30 per cent	25 per cent	25 per cent	30 per cent
Turnips	15	27 1/2	30	25	25	30
Onions	15	27 1/2	30	40c. p. bushel	40c. p. bushel	30
Cabbages	15	27 1/2	30	2c. each	2c. each	30
All other vegetables in their natural state	15	27 1/2	30	25 per cent	25	30
Fresh fruits, viz.—						
Apples	25c. per bbl.	25c. per bbl.	40c. per bbl.	25c. p. bushel	40c. per bbl.	
Pears	35 cents per 100 lbs.	45 cents	50 cents	25c.	25 cents bush.	
Peaches	67c. p. 100 lbs.	90c. p. 100 lbs.	\$1 per 100 lbs.	25c.	\$1 per 100 lbs.	
Grapes	1 1/2 c. per lb.	1 1/2 c. per lb.	2c. per lb.	25c. p. cub. ft. cap. of bbls. or packages	25c. p. cub. ft. cap. package	2c. per lb.
Wild blueberries, wild strawberries and wild raspberries	Free	Free	Free	1c. per quart.	1c. per quart.	
Blackberries, gooseberries, raspberries and strawberries, N. O. P.	1 1/2 c. per lb.	1 1/2 c. per lb.	2c. per lb.	1c.	2c.	
All other edible fruits in their natural state, N. O. P.	17 1/2 per cent	22 1/2 per cent	25 per cent	Free or 25 per cent	Free or 25 per cent	
Dried apples	17 1/2	22 1/2	25	2c. per lb.	25	
Dried peaches, pears and apricots	17 1/2	22 1/2	25	2c. per lb.	25	
Butter	3c. per lb.	4c. per lb.	4c. per lb.	6c.	6c.	4c.
Cheese	15 per cent	27 1/2 per cent	30 per cent	3c. per gal.	17 1/2 per cent	
Fresh milk	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	5c.	5c.	
Fresh cream	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	5c. per doz.	5c. per doz.	
Eggs	2c. per doz.	2 1/2 c. per doz.	3c. per doz.	5c. per doz.	5c. per doz.	
Honey	2c. per lb.	2 1/2 c. per lb.	3c. per lb.	20c. per gal.	20c. per gal.	
Garden, field and other seeds not herein otherwise provided for, when in packages weighing over one pound each, not including flower seeds	5 per cent	10 per cent	10 per cent	from 15c. per bush. to 20c. per bush.	from 15c. per bush. to 20c. per bush.	10 per cent
Grass seed, including timothy and clover seed	5	10	10	Free	Free	
Flaxseed or linseed	per bush.	10c.	10c.	25c.	25c.	10c.
Cotton seed and other oil seeds	5 per cent	10 per cent	10 per cent	Free	Free	10 per cent
Hay	per ton	\$1.65	\$1.75	\$2	\$2	
Straw	per ton	\$1.65	\$1.75	\$2	\$2	
Extract of hemlock bark	Free	Free (for manufac-	Free (for manufac-	5c. per lb.	5c. per lb.	
Glycerine, crude, not purified	Free	Free	Free	1c. per lb.	1c. "	
Fish—						
Mackerel, fresh, pickled or salted, per pound	1/2 cent	3/4 cent	1 cent	1 cent	1 cent	
Herrings, fresh		1	1	1	1	
Pickled or salted	1/2 cts. per 100 lbs.	45 cts. per 100 lbs.	50 cts. per 100 lbs.	50 cts. per 100 lbs.	50 cts. per 100 lbs.	
Smoked or kippered, per pound	1/2 cent	3/4 cent	1 cent	1 cent	1 cent	
Cod, haddock, ling, pollock, fresh, salted or pickled, per pound	1/2	3/4	1	1	1	
Boneless, per pound	1/2	3/4	1	1	1	
Eels and smelts, fresh or frozen, per pound	1/2 cent	3/4 cent	1 cent	1 cent	1 cent	
All other, fresh, pickled, or salted, per pound	1/2	3/4	1	1	1	
Salmon and all other fish, prepared, preserved, N. O. P.	17 1/2 per cent	27 1/2 per cent	30 per cent	20 per cent	20 per cent	30 per cent
If in packages containing less than half a bbl. United States (minimum 30 p.c.)				30	30	
Oysters						
Shelled, in bulk, per gallon	7 cents	9 cents	10 cents	Free	10 cents	
Shelled, in cans not over one pint, including the duty on cans, per can	2	2 1/2 cents	3	2	3 cents	
Shelled, in cans over one pint and not over 1 quart, including the duty on cans, per can	3	4 1/2 cents	6	5	5	
Shelled, in cans exceeding one quart in capacity, including the duty on cans, per quart	3	4 1/2 cents	5	5	5	
Lobsters, fresh	15 per cent	20 per cent	25 per cent	15c. per lb.	25 per cent	
Lobsters, canned	17 1/2 per cent	27 1/2 per cent	30 per cent	15c. per gallon	22 1/2 per cent	
Fresh water fish	1/2 cent	3/4 cent	1 cent	1 cent	1 cent	
All other fish, the produce of the fisheries	15 per cent	20 per cent	25 per cent	20 per cent	20 per cent	
Fish oil—						
Cod liver oil	12 1/2 per cent	20	22 1/2	15c. per gallon	2	

Reciprocity's Benefit to Western Canada

Some United States Views

The Times herewith presents an assortment of views by United States public men upon the reciprocity agreement which it commands to those (if there be any such) who think that the opening of the United States markets would not benefit the producers of Western Canada. They have been compiled from the Congressional Record; and are to be regarded simply as samples. This whole issue of the Times could easily be filled with similar declarations:

Canada Will Capture Butter and Cheese Market.

(Congressman Arthur W. Kopp, of Wisconsin, April 12.)

"If this agreement is adopted it will destroy these great industries (butter and cheese). It is said that he is a coward who will turn back when first he discovers that he is wrong. We are likewise cowards if we perpetrate this injustice upon a great industry of our country, an injustice so great that it will paralyze the industry."

The Canadian West a Land of Wonderful Potentialities.

(Senator McCumber, North Dakota, June 14.)

"It is difficult to impress the minds of those who have not had the opportunity to visit this land of wonderful potentiality with either its territorial extent or its productive capacity."

Wants the Tariff Bars Kept Up.

(Congressman Sloan, Nebraska, April 19.)

"The gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Crumpacker) said that it was unfortunate that some must live close to the Canadian border. That is true; and we cannot widen that line in terms of miles, but we can widen it in terms of money. If we cannot say that it shall be 500 miles wide, we can say that it shall be 10 to 25 cents per bushel wide."

Canada Will Capture U. S. Barley Market.

(Senator McCumber, North Dakota, June 14.)

"The average barley yield in Canada is 20 bushels. If it costs \$8 to produce an acre of barley, it costs 2 cents a bushel in Canada. The yield in the United States is 25 bushels, and the cost per bushel 32 cents, or 5 cents more per bushel than in Canada. With the tariff removed, Canada could easily supply the entire barley market of the United States."

They Fear the Greater Canada.

(Congressman George W. Fairchild, New York, April 18.)

"Last year, without reciprocity, a great many farmers went from the Western States to take advantage of the low-priced virgin land offered to settlers. What the result will be when our market of 30,000,000 of people is opened, without any restriction whatever, to the great undeveloped farming resources of Canada remains to be seen. It is not what Canada is to-day that we need fear, as much as what Canada will be when she is in possession of our markets and is able to offer them freely to immigrants."

Canada Can Grow More Wheat Than the U. S.

(Senator McCumber, North Dakota, June 14.)

"The wheat production of the world is to-day about 3,000,000,000 bushels. The northwestern provinces of Canada have an available acreage which can be cultivated, and which, if all sowed to wheat, would yield a supply equal to the present world's production. Our annual crop is, in round numbers, about 650,000,000 bushels. That northwestern country has an acreage which, when all under cultivation, is capable of producing four and one-half times as much as the average yield of the United States."

Difference in Prices.

(Congressman Helgesen, North Dakota, April 21.)

"I live in the state of North Dakota. Up there we have a town where half of the town is in North Dakota and the other half in Saskatchewan. One of the principal streets forms the boundary line. How do you account for the fact that the millers for years have been paying from 10 to 12 cents a bushel more for wheat, and the maltsters have been paying from 10 to 25 or 30 cents more for barley, and the merchants have been paying from 20 to 25 cents more for flax on the American side of that street than on the Canadian side? If the Liverpool market or the markets of the world control the price, how do you account for that fact?"

Will Mean Prosperity for Canada.

(Ex-Speaker Cannon, April 19.)

"Notwithstanding all this, the Democratic party, with their enormous majority in the house, will pass this mis-called reciprocity bill, which will result in prosperity for our Canadian neighbors, and bankruptcy for those engaged in agriculture in the United States. Now it is up to us to see whether we will care for our own."

"Will we continue to develop our own country from east to west and from north to south, or will we, without one iota of compensation, throw open our markets to all the agricultural products of the rapidly developing country in Canada?"

Canadian Railways Must Reduce Rates.

(Mr. Moore, Pennsylvania, Debate in the House of Representatives April 17.)

"My question is pertinent to the question the gentleman is now considering. I want to ask if the railroads of this country would do a greater business by reason of the increased amount of freight that would come to them from the Canadian market?"

Mr. Crumpacker (Indiana):

"It would increase some. It would compel the Canadian railroads and the Canadian ship lines to reduce rates, and take care of their own products or lose the business, and the re-

RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT--OFFICIAL FIGURES

RECIPROCAL TARIFF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA. (Continued)

STATEMENT OF ARTICLES AND DUTIES SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULES A AND B.

ARTICLES	CANADIAN TARIFF			Rates now proposed for both United States and Canada	Reduction by United States	Reduction by Canada
	Preferential	Intermediate	General			
Asbestos, not further manufactured than ground.	15 per cent.	17½ per cent.	17½ per cent.	Free	Free	17½ per cent.
Crude Ground	15 " 22½ per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	Free	25 per cent.	25 "
Barbed fencing wire of iron or steel.	Free	Free	Free	¾ per lb.	¾ per lb.	
Brass, in bars and rods, in coil or otherwise, not less than six feet in length, and brass in strips, sheets or plates, not polished, planished or coated. (For use in Canadian manufactures).						
Bars				Free	45 per cent.	45 per cent.
Balance of item				30 "	30 per cent.	45 per cent.
Carbon electrodes				45 "	45 per cent.	3-10¢ per lb.
Cream separators and parts for repairs.						
Rolled round wire rods in the coil, of iron or steel, not over three-eighths of an inch in diameter.				3-10¢ per lb.		
Rolled iron or steel sheets, or plates, number fourteen gauge or thinner, galvanized or coated with zinc, tin or other metal, or not.	5 per cent.	5 per cent.	5 per cent.	½ lb. to 1-2-10¢ per lb.	½-10¢ per lb.	5 per cent.
Wire, crucible cast steel, valued at not less than six cents per pound.	5 "	5 per cent.	not less than	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	5 "
Galvanized iron or steel wire, curved or not, numbers nine, twelve and thirteen gauge.	Free	Free	Free	not less than	35 per cent.	20 "
Typecasting and typesetting machines and parts thereof, adapted for use in printing offices.	12½ per cent.	20 per cent.	30 p.c.	30 per cent.	20 per cent.	17½ "
Coke	Free	17½ per cent.	17½ per cent.	Free	8¢ per gal.	8¢ per gal.
Cotton seed oil	Free	Free	Free	¾ per lb.	¾ per ton.	1 per ton.
Mineral waters, natural, not in bottles or jugs.						
Soda ash						
Salt cake						
Timber, hewn, squared otherwise than by sawing, and round timber used for spars or in building wharves.				½ per cu. ft.	½ per cu. ft.	
Sawed boards, planks, deals and other lumber, not further manufactured than sawed.				\$1.25 per 1,000 ft. B.M.	\$1.25 per 1,000 ft. B.M.	
Paving posts, railroad ties, and telephone, trolley, electric light and telegraph poles of cedar and other woods.				10 per cent.	10 per cent.	
Wooden staves of all kinds, not further manufactured than listed or jointed, and stave bolts.	Free & 15 p.c.	Free & 17½ p.c.	Free and 20 p.c.	10 "	10 "	Free and 20 p.c.
Pickets and palings	Free	Free	Free	10 "	10 "	
Meats, fresh or refrigerated, per pound.	2 cents	2½ cents	3 cents	½ cents	½ cents	½ cents
Bacon and Ham, per pound.	1½ "	1¾ "	2 "	4 cents	2½ cents	15 per cent.
Beef, salted in barrels, per pound.	1¾ "	1¾ "	2 "	25 per cent.	22 per cent.	7 " 7 " 15 per cent.
Pork, barrelled in brine, per pound.	1¾ "	1¾ "	2 "	25 "	13 "	14½ " 6 " 7 " 15 per cent.
Meats, other salted	1¾ "	1¾ "	2 "	25 "	20 per cent.	7½ " 7½ " 15 per cent.
Canned meats and canned poultry	17½ per cent.	25 per cent.	27½ per cent.	25 "	5 per cent.	7½ " 7½ " 15 per cent.
Extract of meat, fluid or not.	17½ "	25 "	27½ "	15¢ per lb.	20 per cent.	1½ per cent.
not fluid.				35¢ "	40 per cent.	2-2½ p. c.
Tallow	15 "	17½ per cent.	20 per cent.	¾ per lb.	40 per 100 lbs.	4½ per cent.
Lard, and compounds thereof, cottonseed, cotton stearine and animal searine, per pound.	1¾ cents	1¾ cents	2 cents	½ cents	½ cents	½ cents
Tomatoes and other vegetables, including corn and baked beans, in cans or other air-tight packages, including the weight of the package, per pound.						
Wheat, flour, semolina and rye flour, per barrel of 196 pounds.	1 cent	1¾ "	1¾ "	½ cts. to 40 p.c.	½ cts. to 2 cts.	
Oatmeal and rolled oats, per 100 lbs.	40 "	50 cents	60 "	25 percent	30 p.c. or 100 p.c.	10 cents.
Barley, pot, pearl and patent	32 "	45 "	60 "	50 "	50 cents	14 p.c.
Barley malt	45 per 100 lbs.	45 per 100 lbs.	45 per 100 lbs.	45 per 100 lbs.	45 per 100 lbs.	
Buckwheat flour or meal	56 per 100 lbs.	56 per 100 lbs.	56 per 100 lbs.	56 per 100 lbs.	56 per 100 lbs.	
Corn meal	26¢ per bbl.	26¢ per bbl.	26¢ per bbl.	26¢ per bbl.	26¢ per bbl.	
Split peas, dried	10¢ per bushel	12½¢ per bushel	15¢ per bushel	7½¢ per bushel	7½¢ per bushel	7½ per bushel
Prepared cereal foods	17½ p.c.	22½ "	20 "	20 percent	17½ per cent.	2½ p.c.
Bran, middlings and other offals of grain, used for animal food	15 per cent.	17½ per cent.	20 per cent.	100 lbs.	7½ per cent.	5 per cent.
Macaroni and vermicelli	75 cents	81.25	91.25	11.50	1 cent per lb.	½ cent
Biscuits, wafers and cakes, having added sweetening only	17½ per cent.	25 per cent.	27½ per cent.	15 p. c. or 20 p. c.	25 per cent.	2½ per cent.
Biscuits, wafers, cakes and other baked articles composed in whole or in part of eggs or any kind of flour or meal when combined with chocolate, nuts, fruits or confectionery; also candied peel, candied popcorn, candied nuts, candied fruits, sugar candy and confectionery of all kinds	22½ "	32½ "	35 "	1 cent a lb.	3 cents a lb.	1 cent r. b. 1 cent r. st.
Maple sugar and maple syrup	15 "	17½ "	20 "	40 per cent.	32½ per cent.	2½ per cent.
Pickles, sauces and catsups	25 per cent.	32½ per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	32½ per cent.	2½ per cent.
Egg yoke, egg albumen and blood albumen	5 "	7½ "	10 "	25 p. c. or 30 p. c.	7½ " 9 p.c.	2½ per cent.
Cherry juice and prune juice, or prune wine, and other fruit juices, and fruit syrup, non-alcoholic	15 "	17½ "	20 "	70c. per gall.	45 cts. per gall.	3 cts. per gall.
Sardines, packed in oil in tin boxes, the weight of the tin box to be included in the weight for duty:						
(a) When weighing over twenty ounces and not over thirty-six ounces each.	5 cents	5 cents	6 cents	over 21 cu. in.	5 cents	1 cent
(b) When weighing over twelve ounces and not over twenty ounces each.	4 "	4½ "	5 "	5 c. to 30 cu. in.	5 c. to 22½ cu. in.	½ cent
(c) When weighing over eight ounces and not over twelve ounces each.	3 "	3½ "	4 "	over 7½ cu. in.	5 per cent.	½ cents
(d) When weighing eight ounces each or less.	2 "	2½ "	3½ "	over 21 cu. in.	2 " 2½ "	½ cent
Sardines, prepared in oil in boxes weighing over thirty-six ounces each.	20 per cent.	30 per cent.	35 per cent.	over 33 cu. in.	16c. per box.	
Farm wagons, and complete parts thereof.	17½ per cent.	22½ per cent.	25 per cent.	30 per cent.	22½ per cent.	2½ per cent.
Ploughs	13½ "	17½ per cent.	20 "	15 "	15 "	5 per cent.
Tooth and disc harrows	12½ per cent.	17½ per cent.	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	6½ " 5 per cent.
Harvesters and reapers	12½ "	17½ "	17½ "	15 "	15 "	2½ " 5 per cent.
Agricultural drills and planters	12½ "	17½ "	20 "	15 "	15 "	2½ " 5 per cent.
Mowers	12½ "	17½ "	20 "	15 "	15 "	2½ " 5 per cent.
Horse rakes	12½ "	17½ "	20 "	15 "	15 "	2½ " 5 per cent.
Cultivators	12½ "	17½ "	20 "	15 "	15 "	2½ " 5 per cent.
Threshing machines	15 "	17½ "	20 "	15 "	15 "	2½ " 5 per cent.
Windstackers, baggers, weighers and self-feeders, therefore and finished parts of the foregoing	15 "	17½ "	20 "	15 "	15 "	2½ " 5 per cent.
Portable engines with boilers, in combination with horse powers and traction engines, for farm purposes	15 per cent.	17½ "	20 "	15 "	15 "	20 to 30 p. c.
Hay loaders	15 per cent.	22½ "	25 "	30 to 45 p. c.	30 per cent.	From 15 per cent. to 25 p. c.
Potato diggers	15 "	22½ "	25 "	45 per cent.	25 per cent.	5 " 5 " 5 per cent.
Fodder or feed cutters	15 "	22½ "	25 "	45 "	25 "	5 " 5 " 5 per cent.

RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT--OFFICIAL FIGURES

RECIPROCAL TARIFF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—(Continued)
STATEMENT OF ARTICLES AND DUTIES SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULES A AND B.

ARTICLES	CANADIAN TARIFF			United States Tariff	Rates now proposed for both United States and Canada.	Reduction by United States	Reduction by Canada
	Preferential	Intermediate	General				
Antiseptic surgical dressing, such as absorbent cotton, cotton wool, lint, lamb's wool, tow, jute, gauzes and oakum, prepared for use as surgical dressings, plain or medicated; surgical trusses, pessaries and suspensory bandages of all kinds.....	12½ per cent	17½ per cent	20 per cent	45 per cent	17½ per cent	27½ per cent	2½ per cent
Printing ink.....	12½ "	17½ "	20 "	25 "	17½ "	7½ "	2½ "
Essential oils.....	5 "	7½ "	10 "	25 "	7½ "	17½ "	2½ "
Plate glass, not bevelled, in sheets or panes exceeding seven square feet each, and not exceeding twenty-five square feet each.....	15 "	25 "	27½ "	22½ per sq. ft	25 "	45, 26* p.c.	2½ "
Oxide of iron as a color.....	15 "	20 "	22½ "	30 per cent	22½ "	7½ p.c.	
Motor vehicles, other than railway and tramway, and automobiles and parts thereof, not including rubber tires.....	22½ "	30 "	35 "	45 "	30 "	15 "	5 "
Asbestos, manufactured of which asbestos is the component of chief value.....	15 "	22½ "	25 "	24 or 40 p.c.	22½ "	2½ or 17½ p.c.	2½ "
Canoes and small boats of wood, not power boats.....	17½ "	25½ "	25 "	35 per cent	22½ "	12½ per cent	2½ "
Wood flour.....	17½ "	27½ "	25 "	35 per cent	22½ "	12½ "	2½ "
Digesters of iron or steel for the manufacture of wood pulp.....	20 "	17½ "	30 "	15 "	27½ "	17½ "	2½ "
Grape vines, gooseberry, raspberry and current bushes.....	12½ "	17½ "	20 "	25 "	17½ "	7½ "	2½ "
Mineral and aerated waters, in bottles or jugs.....	15 "	17½ "	17½ "	20 to 30c per dozen	17½ "	18 "	
Musical instrument cases, fancy cases or boxes, portfolios, satchels, reticules, card cases, purses, pocket books, fly books for artificial flies, all the foregoing composed wholly or in chief value of leather.....	22½ "	30 per cent	35 "	40, 45 and 50 32½ "	30 "	7½, 12½ and 2½ "	17½ per cent

SCHEDULE C

ARTICLES	CANADIAN TARIFF			United States Tariff	Rates now proposed for United States	Reduction by United States	Reduction by Canada
	Preferential	Intermediate	General				
Aluminum in crude form.....	Free	Free	Free	7c per lb.	5c per lb.	2c per lb.	
Aluminum in plates, sheets, bars and rods.....	"	"	"	1c per lb.	8c per lb.	3c per lb.	
Laths.....	"	"	"	20c per M.	10c per M.		
Shingles.....	"	"	"	50c per M.	30c per M.	20c per M.	
Sawed boards, planks, deals and other lumber, planed or finished on one side per 1000 feet board measure.....	"	"	"	\$1.75 per M ft.	50c per M ft.	\$1.25 per M ft.	
Planed or finished on one side and tongued and grooved or planed or finished on two sides.....	17½ per cent	22½ "	25 "	\$2.00 per M ft.	75c per M ft.	\$1.25 "	
Planed or finished on three sides or planed or finished on two sides and tongued and grooved, per 1000 feet, board measure.....	17½ per cent	22½ "	25 "	\$2.37½ per M ft.	\$1.12½ "	\$1.25 "	
Planed and finished on four sides, per 1000 feet board measure.....	17½ per cent	22½ "	25 "	\$2.75 "	\$1.50 "	\$1.25 "	
From ore.....	Free	Free	Free	1c per ton	10c per ton	5c per ton	
Coal slack or culm, of all kinds, such as will pass through a half inch screen.....	10c per ton	12c per ton	14c per ton	15c per ton of 2240 lbs.			
(This change is to admit washed slack into the United States at 15c per ton of 2240 pounds.)							

SCHEDULE D

ARTICLES	CANADIAN TARIFF			United States Tariff	Rates now proposed for Canada	Reduction by United States	Reduction by Canada
	Preferential	Intermediate	General				
Cement, Portland.....per 100 lbs.	8 cents	11 cents	12½ cents	8 cents	11 cents	11 cents	1½ cents
Trees, viz.: Apple, cherry, peach, pear, plum and quinces of all kinds and small peach trees known as June buds, each.....	2 "	2½ cents	3 cents	\$2 per m. to 25 per cent	2½ cents	2½ cents	
Condensed milk, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty.....	2c per lb.	3c per lb.	3½c per lb.	2c per lb.	2c per lb.	1½c per lb.	
Biscuits without added sweetening.....	15 per cent	22½ per cent	25 per cent	20 per cent	20 per cent	5 per cent	
Fruits in air tight cans or other airtight packages, weight of cans or other packages to be included in weight for duty.....	1½c per lb.	2c per lb.	2½c per lb.	2c per lb.	2c per lb.	½c per lb.	
Peanuts, shelled.....	1½c per lb.	2c per lb.	2c per lb.	1c per lb.	1c per lb.	1c per lb.	
Peanuts, unshelled.....	1½c per lb.	2c per lb.	2c per lb.	½c per lb.	½c per lb.	½c per lb.	
Coal, bituminous, round and run of mine, including bituminous coal such as will not pass through a three-quarter inch screen.....	35c per ton	45c per ton	55c per ton	45c per ton of 2,240 lbs.	45c per ton of 2,600 lbs.	8c per ton	

* Indicates "estimated".

U. S. CONGRESSMAN SAYS CANADA IS THE GAINER

Representative La Folette Fears Competition of
British Columbia Fruit—Canada Is
Formidable Rival

Representative La Folette of Washington state, a firm opponent of reciprocity, principally for the sake of the fruit men of the state of Washington, which he represents. In an interview he made public the contents of a letter he wrote a fruit grower of Yakima, the centre of the fruit-growing region of Washington. In the letter he says in part:

"I am of the opinion that if the fruit-growers of Yakima county fully understand conditions, they would be just as anxious that this treaty be defeated in its present form as are the producers of other farm products in the United States."

"There is a general impression among the fruit men that Canada does not and can not raise apples, but this is a very erroneous impression. Canada shipped into the United States last year 43,613 bushels of green apples, and of dried apples 1,208,088 pounds. They did this in the face of a tariff rate of 25 cents the bushel on green fruit, and two cents a pound on dried apples."

"The province of British Columbia is putting out thousands of acres of apple orchards, and when this reciprocity treaty is passed, the fruit growers of that province will be stimulated to put out thousands of acres more to compete with our own limited fruit sections in supplying our 92,000,000 people market, against their 8,000,000 people market."

"Our imports from Canada and its imports from us last year were practically the same. Canada import-

ed products from the United States to the value of \$47,825,595, on which it collected customs duties of \$7,776,236.19.

If the proposed reciprocity treaty had been in force Canada would have remitted to us \$2,560,579.64, leaving a tariff balance in favor of Canada collected from tariff on our business of \$5,215,660.15.

"The United States imported from Canada products to the value of \$47,725,595, on which it collected customs duties of \$7,776,236.19.

"Another feature of this reciprocity measure that will be directly felt by your country is the matter of hay. Canada last year shipped into the United States 98,508 tons of hay, on which it paid a duty of 4½ a ton.

"Under this measure hay comes in free, and Yakima will have to compete in its Sound market with a great output of hay from the Fraser river and other British Columbia sections brought into the Puget customs duties of \$5,649,826. Under the proposed reciprocity agreement the United States would have to remit to this amount \$4,849,932, or all but \$799,883 collected, with only \$484,801 imports from us more than we had from Canada, while Canada still has \$5,215,660.15 revenue left under this measure as applied to last year's business."

"Canada has not even been reciprocal enough in the past to levy equal tariff rates with us, but collected approximately \$2,000,000 more from us on practically all of its products than we did from it on like business before it was adopted."

"This measure is an unfair to our government from a revenue standpoint as it is to a large number of our people from the viewpoint of justice and right. I feel confident that were it fully understood by the people at large there would be such a protest go up against it that the congress of the United States would hesitate long before passing it or any other measure."

"All figures herewith quoted are from the government's document on reciprocity, and are absolutely correct."

According to Mr. La Folette's arguments, which are well supported, the fruit-growers and the hay producers of British Columbia have nothing to fear. On the other hand, they would appear to have a distinct advantage over their competitors in Washington and Oregon.

INSULTING APPEALS

If there is a single working-man opposed to reciprocity on the ground that it will reduce wages, we say to him not to be misled by fallacious argument designed to keep him in permanent subjection.

Never submit to the doctrine that a workingman can only hope to get barely enough to live on.

Insist that your wage shall be the highest consistent with conditions and the cost of living the lowest.

You have your wage to-day; hold it to and fight for lower cost of living.

The wage earner is asked to submit to the keenest competition, while the "interests" must needs enjoy some special privilege which eliminates competition and forces tribute from the masses of the people.

However, the insult offered to the intelligence of the wage-earners of British Columbia is no greater than the insult offered to the intelligence of those residents of British Columbia who are English by birth or English by descent.

The leaders in opposition to reciprocity tell us that Uncle Sam has always got the big end of the stick in all his bargains, which is rather hard upon Englishmen who have settled many disputes with him.

These same leaders in opposition, not content with waving the old flag and shouting annexation, go as far as to picture the establishment in Canada of an Imperial Capital.

It is almost a wonder that they did not definitely promise the establishment of such a capital in Victoria.

It is, not, however, to be thought that this kind of argument will tempt the credulity of Englishmen in Victoria, but rather will it arouse animosity as though they were children un-able to think for themselves.

The workingmen and the Englishmen have alike been insulted.

"Under all the circumstances we (the News) recognize that Washington has

Bringing the Benefits of Reciprocity Home

How the Pact Will
Affect the Various
Industries of British
Columbia

How will reciprocity affect British Columbia? In this province there are four chief industries which will be favorably affected by the ratification of the agreement. There are the lumber, fish, fruit and coke industries. We will deal with each in turn.

The Lumber Industry.

One of the chief industries—if not the chief—in the province of British Columbia is the lumber industry. For the first five months of the year 1911, the entire amount of lumber exported from the province to all countries other than the United States was 19,342,448 feet, including laths and pickets. The exports were to almost all the countries in the civilized world and outside of the United States. To the latter country the export of lumber was limited to 1,591,000 feet. The advantage of the Canadian markets of the Northwest has been wholly in favor of the American lumber manufacturer, because rough lumber has been allowed free entry into Canada since 1894. Previous to that date, the duty on lumber entering Canada from the United States was the same as that now levied on Canadian lumber entering the United States. The Conservative government in power in 1894 removed the import duty in order to advantage the farmers who were beginning to settle thickly on the prairies. The removal of this duty was an indisputable argument in favor of reciprocity for it made lumber cheaper to the farmers and settlers in the West. British Columbia lumber mills did not receive the same advantage, as the United States market was kept closed against them by a duty of \$1.25 per thousand feet.

Under the terms of the reciprocity agreement the United States, so that Canadian mills have the same chance in the American markets as those of the United States. Thus it must appear that reciprocity in this regard is wholly to the advantage of Canada, as Canada gives no concession. She is simply coming into her own. An enormous market is opened to Canadian lumber, as far south as Georgia and Lower California, and as far east as Maine. When, therefore, this larger market advantages the business of Canada, that business must increase, and such increase must result in the employment of more labor and better wages for the laborer.

The largest lumber manufacturers in British Columbia are on record in favor of reciprocity. These include: A. D. McRae, of the Canadian Western Lumber Co.; J. E. Cameron, Cameron Lumber Co.; Peter Lund, of Wardner, the largest individual lumber man in the interior of British Columbia, and the Mountain Lumbermen's Association.

Bear in mind that reciprocity in lumber and a reduction in the American duty on Canadian shingles means that Canada yields nothing. The concession is wholly from the United States.

Fish.

One of the industries which within recent years has developed into a business of magnitude is that of the halibut fisheries. For many years British Columbia salmon have been known and consumed all over the world, but the development of the deep-sea fishing is of more recent accomplishment. The salmon canning industry is unaffected by tariff regulations, as the markets are chiefly in England, but at the present time the chief markets for Canadian halibut are in the Eastern cities of Chicago, New York, Boston and Washington. These fish are taken in Canadian waters within the three-mile limit, or in the deep seas off

THE DAILY TIMES

Published daily (excepting Sunday) by
THE TIMES PRINTING & PUBLISH-
ING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Offices Corner Broad and Fort Sts.
Business Office Phone 1090
Editorial Office Phone 45

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Daily—City delivery 50c per month
By mail (exclusive of city) \$3.00 per annum
Semi-Weekly—By mail (exclusive of city) \$1.00 per annum
Postage to United States \$1 per year extra
Address changed as often as desired.

OUR SPECIAL EDITION.

The publication of this special edition of the Times has been decided upon in the interests of those electors who desire to form an intelligent opinion upon the merits of the reciprocity agreement which practically forms the substance of the issue upon which voting will take place on September 21. The edition has been compiled with great care and tells the whole story of the reciprocity arrangement. There is scarcely a question affecting the operation of the tariffs which will come into force on its adoption that is not answered fully in some part of this paper. As for the figures of trade and commerce, as well as all other reports which are dealt with in tables, they may be relied upon as authentic. There could be no good object served in misleading the public nor could any good purpose be accomplished by secreting anything from public knowledge. These are the things which have been kept in mind in the preparation of this issue.

ANNEXATION.

From Daily Colonist, May 9, 1911.
The talk of annexation is very desultory, but it continues. We think all Canadians should resent it. It implies some sort of superiority on the part of the United States, a superiority that does not exist. It implies that there is something in the institutions of the United States that Canadians would like to enjoy, but are prevented from sharing because of their existing political condition. It suggests that there is a prestige attaching to citizenship of the United States which Canadians do not enjoy as citizens of the Empire. It presupposes that Canadians desire these things and therefore in their heart of hearts are ready to be annexed. This superiority, these features of United States institutions, this imagined prestige are non-existent. There is not an intelligent Canadian to-day who believes his country has anything to gain by annexation. It is surprising, therefore, how we listen to or read this talk about annexation with absolute complacency. We treat it with indifference. When a United States public man emits some nonsense on the subject, we simply smile; when a British paper talks about it, we attribute it to ignorance. The time has come when we should actively resent any suggestion that annexation to the United States is within the scope of possibility. We are as Canadians desirous of seeing the most friendly relations established between the two countries, but we propose to maintain our independent national existence within the Empire, and to work out our destiny in our own way.

OUR FRUIT LANDS

From Daily Times, Aug. 18, 1911.
In a carefully argued and well written article in the July number of the New Empire, published at Vernon, Mr. H. P. Lee answers the question "Is Fruit Land Worth Three Hundred Dollars an Acre?" Mr. Lee argues, of course, concerning the land in the Okanagan Valley and the substance of his demonstration, which by the way is conclusive, is that the land is worth that much because it produces results which pay good interest on money invested at that price. No one who has studied the fruit land question in the province will be disposed to controvert his argument, but many will be inclined to ask why is fruit land not selling for much more than \$300 per acre? Lands in the Kootenay Lake Valleys sold recently for as much as \$1,000 per acre, though it must be admitted that the residential advantages of the locality somewhat enhanced the price.

But there is no reason why all the fruit lands in the province should not, in the near future, sell for \$1,000 per acre. Fruit lands in the Wenatchee Valley, less than half a thousand miles south of British Columbia, and in the same parallels of longitude, sell for from \$1,200 to \$2,000 per acre and for the same reason that lands in this province sell for high values—because they pay high interest on the investment. As is the case in every economic question, there must be reason for this remarkable contrast in values. It does not lie in the productive power of the land nor in the quality of the fruit produced, because, in the first case, the provincial lands are equal in producing power and in the second case the foreign fruit is not only not superior but is actually inferior in quality. Both these statements can be proved, the first by a reference to the productive returns and the second by the fact that the fruits of the province,

and especially those of the Okanagan and Kootenay Valleys, have taken the highest prizes repeatedly in competition in the world centres with the fruit products of the world.

Baring the fact—soon to be overcome—that the Washington fruit lands have been longer cultivated and orchards are more mature, the whole question is one of free markets. Freight rates to Winnipeg and the Eastern markets are no more favorable from Spokane than they are from Vernon. If they are, the fault is not with the fruit growers and does not affect the question in the matter of our argument.

The fact is that the Washington producer has an open market and can ship his fruit anywhere he likes without combatting the handicap of a tariff. He, therefore, ships his best fruits to the eastern markets and compels the Canadian importer to be contented with his second and third grades. The Canadian consumer must have these or go without fruit, and when he imports them he is compelled to pay the duty. It is always the consumer who pays the duty when other competition is equal.

With the duty removed from the exports, the Canadian producer could—owing to the superior quality of his products—capture the best markets in the United States, because he could sell to the consumer, through the dealers, at a price which would place his fruit in direct competition with that

fruit which the government is convinced that plans should be prepared after surveys have been made of the adjacent waters.

That these plans will involve the construction of a breakwater on the Butechledge has been known from the beginning; that such a scheme must involve the expenditure of a vast sum of money has also been understood, but it may be questioned if yet the people of Victoria realize what the consummation of such an undertaking will mean to the city. In fact, there is no need to limit the advantage of such deep-sea shipping to Victoria, for the whole future of Vancouver Island is wrapped up in the plan. It is because of this "continental" importance of the project that the government has been induced to give the matter such contemplation as has warranted the announcements made by Hon. Mr. Templeman.

Such a gigantic enterprise must, in the nature of things, require some years for its completion, and it is because of this that an early commencement upon the preliminary stages of the work has been announced, but it is to the future fruitfulness in the prosperity of the public that should be directed. The carrying out of such a design at the port of Victoria must anchor the vast and increasing shipping of coastwise points at the capital city. The industries which will necessarily be established in development of the immeasurable resources of the island and of the adjacent mainland coast will naturally, under these conditions, be planned and established in locations which will make Victoria their shipping port. It is unnecessary to magnify these, because no one can tell to-day how great and important they will become. Enough is already known to guarantee both the magnitude of expenditure upon such a work. There will be no necessity for the diversion of trade or industry from natural channels or the bridging of impossible canyons to make the business of the entire northern waters contributory to the greatness of Victoria. Nor will works of such magnitude be duplicated within the life of several generations. There will be no necessity that they should.

Whether the development of such a scheme will necessitate the contemplation of immense docking facilities owned by the government and operated by a commission need not now be considered. But it is significant that the trend of the age is in the direction of the public ownership of all such utilities and it is not improbable that the perfecting of the scheme would call for such conditions. If this should transpire to the east there is still greater hope of its consummation as well as the guarantee of its magnitude. The cost of such an enterprise would be beyond the wisdom of subsidy, running, as it must, into such an expenditure as that which would be required to construct several warships.

May we not reasonably ask the citizens of Victoria to manifest their appreciation of the prospect of such an undertaking? Is it asking too much to request the Colonist to endorse the plan and to secure the endorsement at the polls of such a magnificent enterprise? It may be said that a work of so great importance does not depend upon the return to power of any particular government and that the carrying out of the project is inevitable. It is that fact that removes the whole question from the realm of party dispute and party politics. It is too great a work to be hampered, deferred or hindered by partisan disputes. It is a work upon which the people of the whole of Vancouver Island should set

no time has the prospective magnitude or importance of the city been more effectively or opportunely brought to the attention of the public than in the declaration of Mr. Joshua Kingham at a recent political meeting when he said that the time has come to take steps toward carrying out of the long anticipated and oft-discussed project of a splendid harbor for the accommodation of the deepest ocean-going vessels. At that meeting Hon. Mr. Templeman quite properly gave the credit for the fatherhood of such a scheme to Mr. T. C. Sorby, and residents of Victoria who have not yet passed middle age will recall the many valuable and edifying contributions to the press in which Mr. Sorby gave evidence of the deep, logical and prophetic thought which he has devoted to the project. It is unnecessary to do more than to refer to these here, but it will be recalled that Mr. Sorby had in his mind and repeatedly pointed out the completion of the Panama Canal as the event which would compel Victoria to take serious recognition of such a desirable consummation.

It may be conceded that Mr. Sorby, like all prophets, had not as much honor in his own city as he was entitled to receive, but the rapid development of events in the first decade of this century have justified his prophetic vision and as the happy culmination of the part he played in fostering ideals of a scheme of such magnitude and of such importance to Victoria the announcement must be hailed with delight that the government is convinced that plans should be prepared after surveys have been made of the adjacent waters.

That these plans will involve the construction of a breakwater on the Butechledge has been known from the beginning; that such a scheme must involve the expenditure of a vast sum of money has also been understood, but it may be questioned if yet the people of Victoria realize what the consummation of such an undertaking will mean to the city. In fact, there is no need to limit the advantage of such deep-sea shipping to Victoria, for the whole future of Vancouver Island is wrapped up in the plan. It is because of this "continental" importance of the project that the government has been induced to give the matter such contemplation as has warranted the announcements made by Hon. Mr. Templeman.

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A CHOICE OF PARTIES

At the head of the Liberal party is the political Bayard of the age, without fear and without stain, a leader of personal magnetism unapproached among living statesmen, and a political general whose peer is not living at this moment. A Fabius in biding his time, a Napoleon in the comprehensiveness of his strategy and a Marlborough in battle, his party are ready to follow as one man wherever his white plume leads. Like Napoleon too, he has surrounded himself with men of the first calibre, ablest among whom is our own W. S. Fielding, the greatest master of finance which Canada has ever produced and a diplomat of many and greatest triumphs; a man who never entered a battle he did not win, who never tackled a problem which he did not solve, who never feared a foe or deserted a friend, a parliamentary debater of the highest order, and who, through the vicissitudes of a long and strenuous career, never made a personal enemy. Such are the Liberal accomplishments, such are the Liberal policies, such are the Liberal leaders. They are now appealing to the people for a mandate to set the seal of completion upon an agreement which at one stroke of the pen doubles our markets and provides opportunities for commerce whose profits shall stimulate this country to a development which shall make even the progress of the past ten years seem like a snail's pace.

Opposed to all this, what do we find? We find a leader dissatisfied with his followers, and followers dissatisfied with their leader. We find a condition of incipient rebellion and reluctant subordination among the rank and file of the Opposition. We find a party differing as the poles asunder on almost every question of importance during the past fifteen years and split and rent by jealousies, envies and mutual distrust to-day. An unpopular captain and a mutinous crew would be a poor outfit indeed with which to man the ship of state, and the Canadian electorate know this.

would he increase the British preference he had he would do nothing to build a factory in Yorkshire at the expense of one in Canada. When asked if he would take off the duty on British agricultural implements coming into Canada, he replied that the limited preference already given had put several factories out of business and he must protect our industries.

No increase in the British preference is the sworn declaration of Mr. Borden, and "copying the example of Uncle Sam and raising the duties still higher" is the declaration of Conservative policy by Mr. McBride, who was, until lately, spoken of as the next leader of the party. That position is the declared position of the opposition in the matter of closer trade relations with Great Britain, reiterated, emphasized and brought down to date.

Against these declarations of principle it is only necessary to place in contrast the record of the government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Not only have British goods a preference of thirty-three per cent. in Canadian markets, but Sir Wilfrid declared at the Imperial Conference and on several public occasions since that time that "If Britain grants us preferential trade treatment we are prepared to still further increase our preference and meet her half way."

That such a purpose is in no way interfered with by the reciprocity agreement was made apparent by Sir Wilfrid in his great address in opening his campaign at Simcoe. On every platform where he has spoken since he has reaffirmed that position. His stirring words were:

"If the United States were to find fault with us because we gave a preference to Great Britain, to the mother country, and say: 'We will not maintain our agreement unless you refuse to give a preference to Great Britain,' we would say: 'Then take your course, gentlemen. There is nothing binding in this agreement.'

This position is understood in Britain. It is understood in the United States, and Sir Wilfrid's firm declaration that he does not intend to permit reciprocity to stand between Canada and the Mother Country in any closer trade privileges that may be accorded by each to the other needs no further elucidation. Sir Wilfrid's position is unique in that he has not only negotiated an agreement with the United States, but he has held Canada independent of any fiscal complications or obligations which could interfere with the unhampered development of his avowed policy of British preference to the hilt."

EAST AND WEST.

It is urged by the opponents of reciprocity that one of the effects of the pact will be to divert trade north and south to the ruin of the trade of the east with the west. It is urged that this effect would be ruinous to Canadian railroads and in consequence the commercial prosperity of Canada would suffer.

No better compliment could be paid to the logical argument that tariffs force trade out of natural channels than this, nor could any stronger statement be made in demonstration of the argument that the consumer pays the added cost of uniting production to consumption. The advocates of high tariffs in advancing these arguments simply confess that more is being charged for the common articles of commerce than the natural conditions of trade should warrant. The force of the argument reduced to its simplest illustration means only that the consumer of foodstuffs should be made to pay the cost of transportation from Atlantic to Pacific and maintain our railroads rather than buy in Washington and put the savings in his pocket.

It means, too, that the Ontario and Maritime Province producers should be compelled to ship his goods 3,000 miles to the Pacific Coast rather than sell them across the line near at home, in order to put dividends into the pockets of the railway magnates. Indeed, a Tory candidate for parliamentary honors in British Columbia has as one of his stock arguments that he would raise the duty so high that the British Columbia consumers would be compelled to buy beans and tobacco from the United States. The apt pupil of his Premier teacher, to be sure.

It sounds very loyal, but how do the railway companies look at the loyal phase of the proposition? Why has the C. P. R. bought the Erie railway and the Wisconsin Central railway, about which so much favorable comment was made a few weeks ago? Why, indeed, unless they have determined to adopt the north and south route to the Atlantic seaboard. Why, unless they can short circuit their enormous shipments of grain from the Northwest through the Soo canal and over their American lines to the eastern seaboard instead of hauling the heavy loads around the head of Lake Superior? Do railways care under which flag they make money? Do they recognize boundary lines or the directions of the compass when they are economizing to increase dividends? Are their experts not denominational men of caliber when they can form connections and acquire newer, shorter and easier gradient lines to avoid long hauls? Does anyone attack their loyalty because they prefer

to haul through the United States to find a seaport nearer their objective points?

Why has the Canadian Pacific railway succeeded in running every American ship off the Sound routes? Why has the Grand Trunk Pacific established terminals at Seattle? Why does the C. P. R. run a through train from Vancouver to Portland? Why does it run over its own lines from Ferndale to Spokane? Why has it acquired the Soo Line, so widely advertised and by which it has entry into Chicago? Who is diverting the trade North and South? Ask the railways; good Canadian roads, every one of them, and of which every Canadian is proud.

The Liberal government has been compelled to constitute and give authority to a Railway Commission, before which any man in Canada who has a grievance can appear and obtain redress for real wrongs. By this commission rates are controlled, though they are still standing at "all the traffic will bear." When tradesmen buy and sell in natural markets, railways are sold to where they are bought, and when they can no longer do this profitably they can cease doing business or reduce their rates to normal conditions and charge just enough to get the business.

Against these declarations of principle it is only necessary to place in contrast the record of the government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Not only have British goods a preference of thirty-three per cent. in Canadian markets, but Sir Wilfrid declared at the Imperial Conference and on several public occasions since that time that "If Britain grants us preferential trade treatment we are prepared to still further increase our preference and meet her half way."

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The talk of annexation is very desultory, but it continues. We think all Canadians should resent it. It implies some sort of superiority on the part of the United States that Canadians would like to enjoy, but are prevented from sharing because of their existing political condition. It suggests that there is a prestige attaching to citizenship of the United States which Canadians do not enjoy as citizens of the Empire. It presupposes that Canadians desire these things and therefore in their heart of hearts are ready to be annexed. This superiority, these features of United States institutions, this imagined prestige are non-existent.

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HOW AMERICAN TRUSTS ARE FIGHTING TO BEAT RECIPROCITY IN CANADA

And How One Conservative Paper, While Denying Their Participation, Is Working With Them

The Montreal Star denies angrily and violently that the money of American trusts is being employed to finance the campaign against reciprocity in Canada—protests too much, one might be pardoned for thinking.

The Montreal Star brings no evidence and offers no argument to controvert that statement, which is made upon the authority of the Washington correspondents of responsible American newspapers favorable to the passing of the agreement.

But the Montreal Star is itself publishing, as part of its campaign literature, the writings of a man whose firm was compelled publicly to admit before the United States senate that it receives money from the United States trusts to carry on the fight against reciprocity?

The Montreal Star not long ago published an article from a resident of New York City strongly warning Canadians that annexation was the great object of the reciprocity agreement.

The author of that letter was one Graham, of the firm of Allen & Graham, of New York. The firm of Allen & Graham are professional publicity promoters, and lobbyists. Mr. Graham appeared before the senate finance committee to give evidence on the reciprocity question, ostensibly in behalf of the Farmers' Grange, and was very extensively questioned as to the parties from whom he received fees for this work. Part of the examination reads as follows:

Senator Stone—Have you or your firm any arrangement with other interests (than the Grange) for pay or for compensation for these services against reciprocity?

Mr. Graham—I decline to answer that question.

Senator Stone—How many interests are you accepting pay from outside of the Grange?

Mr. Graham—I think to such manufacturers that they ought to contribute. I said it would be a pretty hard fight, probably, and it was not right that all the expenses should be borne by the National Grange. But up to the

Senator Stone—He is secretary and assistant to the president of the International Paper Company, is he not?

Mr. Graham—I do not know.

Senator Stone—Have you conferred or talked with your partner, about any conference that he has had with Mr. Lyman?

Mr. Graham—I appeal to you, Mr. Chairman, whether I have to answer questions as to my private business.

Mr. Joseph H. Allen is Mr. Graham's partner—partner, that is to say, of the gentleman who writes for the Montreal Star to warn Canadians that the object of reciprocity is annexation. He, too, was examined before the same committee on the subject of the anti-reciprocity campaign. Part of his evidence was as follows:

Senator Stone—Did you ask any manufacturer at any time or suggest to him that he should contribute to the expenses of the campaign?

Mr. Allen—I think to such manufacturers that they ought to contribute. I said it would be a pretty hard fight, probably, and it was not right that all the expenses should be borne by the National Grange.

Senator Stone—What was that conversation? The substance of it and ex-

present time we have received nothing except from one manufacturer.

Senator Stone—Did he (Chester W. Lyman) say anything to you about contributing?

Mr. Allen—I think Mr. Lyman did, but my understanding was that if we had anything from that interest, it would come from the American Pulp and Paper Association.

Senator Stone—Mr. Lyman is the secretary and assistant president of the International Paper Company, is he not?

Mr. Allen—Yes, sir.

Senator Stone—Do you know William M. Wood, president of the American Woolen Company?

Mr. Allen—No, sir; I do not know him.

Senator Stone—Did you send any communication to him?

Mr. Allen—Absolutely no. He called me up on the phone.

Senator Stone—About this anti-reciprocity campaign?

Mr. Allen—Yes.

Senator Stone—What was that conversation? The substance of it and ex-

actly what it was as nearly as you can remember?

Mr. Allen—I think he said that the American Woolen Company, or the National Association of Woolen Manufacturers, would help financially in this campaign; he thought they would; and I said that we would be very glad to receive any amount that they contributed, but he failed to make good.

It is interesting in this connection to note the past record of Messrs. Allen & Graham as lobbyists and publicity men for legislative projects, since they are the firm upon whose assurance the Montreal Star asks its readers to believe that reciprocity is being engineered with a view to annexation. In the course of this same inquiry it was developed that to quote the speech of Senator Stone on the subject—they have worked for numerous interests.

Senator Stone—They have, or at least Mr. Allen, the senior member of the firm, has had, among his clientele, the Standard Oil Company, the Cottontown Oil Trust, and the Whisky Trust, and other clients of like kind and character. Often while using the name of the Grange to fur-

ther their ends they were in the employ of other people—that is, great interests on the outside had them hired to come here to get through legislation—and they were permitted by National Master Bacheader and his official associates to come here and use the name of the Grange in the promotion of their legislative work.

Senator Williams—In one part of the testimony I think Mr. Bacheader confessed, and that they themselves confessed, that in some cases where they came down ostensibly to represent the Grange they were paid by some other interests.

Senator Stone—Yes more than once. Thus we find the Montreal Star publishing as part of its campaign material articles prepared by a firm of very well known lobbyists and publicity agents of New York, habitually employed by the great trust interests of the United States to promote their legislative projects under a hypocritical disguise, confessed receivers of money from manufacturers to oppose reciprocity while they were ostensibly acting for the farmers of the United States, and handlers of an anti-reciprocity fund which is already supported by some manufacturers and

which they desire to see supported by others.

And we find the Montreal Star shrieking denials of the charge that American money can possibly be used to combat reciprocity in Canada.

Can dissimulation go further?

Messrs. Allen and Graham prepared the case against reciprocity for the National Grange; and the money they got for doing it came partly perhaps from the Grange but partly from persons whom they refused to name, while the great trusts which oppose reciprocity were being informed that it was their duty to pay up for the same cause. Mr. Graham is providing some signed articles bearing his own name as part of the Star's campaign against reciprocity. Somebody is providing an enormous amount of literature for the Star and other Conservative papers, bearing no sign of its origin. Is it at all out of the way to inquire whether the gentlemen who were paid by the American manufacturers to get up the campaign of the National Grange are also being paid by the American manufacturers to get up the only campaign which now offers any hope of defeating reciprocity—that of the Canadian Conservative party?

A PLAIN STATEMENT OF THE FRUIT INDUSTRY

Reciprocity, some hold, will hand the British Columbia fruit-grower a blow at the point in his girth, where the ribs cease to be a protection. Free apples are the punch in the solar plexus that he is supposed to shrink from. To tell the honest truth about it, whether he shrink or not depends on whether he is Grit or Tory. The Tory fruit-grower is shrinking because he is told to shrink by Borden and McBride, and fears, or pretends to fear, the blow. The Liberal fruit-grower is not afraid, and will vote for reciprocity and his party without fearing that he is voting against his pocket. Which goes to show that the Tory fruit-grower's nervousness is political rather than preferential. The general rate on apples coming into Canada from the United States now is forty cents per barrel. The present United States tariff is twenty-five cents per bushel. The good red apple would have to be grown with wings, which would make it resemble a cherub, to enable it to fly over this tariff wall. Instead of an enemy, the free apple may turn out to be a blessing.

HOW LIBERALS WERE DEFEATED IN 1908

TORIES MADE USE OF A FORGED TELEGRAM

Read by Barnard—Published by Colonist—Repudiated by Leader Borden

Nearly three years ago, at a Conservative smoker in the A. O. U. W. hall, two nights before the general election held on October 26, Mr. G. H. Barnard, Conservative candidate in the present campaign, read to a large audience the notorious false telegram dealing with Asiatic immigration purporting to come to the Colonist from R. L. Borden, leader of the Conservative party. In order to convey some idea of the impression the reading of this spurious message created upon the audience the Times reproduces the following extracts from the report of the meeting which appeared in the Colonist on October 25, the next day:

The greatest ovation occurred when, just after Mr. Connell had finished his speech, Mr. Barnard got up and read the following telegram:

Halifax, October 24, 1908.
Colonist, Victoria.

Your message received. The Conservative party stands for a white Canada, the protection of white labor and the absolute exclusion of Asiatics.

R. L. BORDEN.

He had hardly finished reading it, when the audience rose as one man and fairly shouted itself hoarse. After several minutes of uproar, three cheers and a tiger were enthusiastically given for R. L. Borden, following this up with "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow." It was all that was needed to cap the climax and was striking proof of how deadly in earnest are British Columbians on the vital question of Asiatic exclusion, that life and death matter for the future of the province with which the Liberals have so recklessly played fast and loose.

(Colonist, Oct. 25th.)

CHEERS FOR BORDEN WIRE—CLEAR-CUT PLEDGE TO EXCLUDE ASIATICS EVOKESTHE MENDOUS OVATION.

The Conservative campaign came to an enthusiastic end last night with a most successful smoker at the A. O. U. W. hall. The building was crowded to the doors with happy, confident voters representative of all sections of the community and all imbued with a single aim. The audience was very much in earnest and when Mr. Barnard

ing to the British Columbia fruit-grower, the British Columbia apple is later than the Washington and Oregon apple. Because it is later and grown a few miles farther north, it is firmer and sweeter and a better "keeper." This quality of keeping is really the most desirable quality in an apple. An apple may be foody and well-flavored and may be a good eating apple and a good cooking apple, but if it is not an extra good "keeper," it does not look good to the consumers who lay in a supply of apples for the winter and buy British Columbia apples. These consumers will continue to buy the British Columbia apple when the apple is free, because it is a better keeping fruit than the earlier and softer apples of Washington and Oregon. Then the late British Columbia apple will have a much better chance in the American market than the earlier American apple will have over here. Late markets are best markets for apples. The prices advance with the season. As the thermometer sinks lower the price of apples rises higher. Saturday Sunset.

Your Seattle friend happens to be a painter, and on asking him what his wages are, he tells you \$4.50 per day, while you in the same trade in Victoria are getting \$4.00 per day, and your living expenses are very much higher.

Reciprocity will mean to you that while it cannot in any way unfavorably affect your wages, it will reduce your cost of living to the level of your Seattle friend.

Editorially, the Colonist in the same issue said:

"We direct consideration to the telegram from Mr. Borden reproduced in fac-simile on Page Two this morning, and we also point out that the trend of public sentiment has for a year or more been strongly against the Liberals as shown by the provincial election in Ontario and New Brunswick."

In the same issue in which the above reports appeared the Colonist reproduced with significant emphasis a fac-simile of the fake message, to which it directed public attention as the policy of Mr. R. L. Borden.

When Parliament met late in January, 1909, Mr. Borden repudiated the telegram in the course of a verbal encounter with the Prime Minister. Following is that part of the Hansard report which contains the Conservative leader's repudiation:

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—On the 24th of October my hon. friend sent a telegram which was read in the city of Victoria by my hon. friend, the present member for Victoria (Mr. Barnard) to the assembled faithful: "Your message received. The Conservative party stands for a white Canada, the protection of white labor, and the absolute exclusion of Asiatics."

It is safe to say that under reciprocity Canada would get increased prices on products we have to sell to the extent of the larger portion of the duties collected by the U. S. government.

The remission of duties as shown by last year's trade returns should be sufficient to convince any candid mind that free trade will result in great benefits to both the producers and the consumers of our natural products.

The exact benefits that will accrue to each must always be determined by the question of supply and demand. If the supply is limited and the market large, the seller will almost invariably receive the preponderance of benefit.

If on the other hand the supply is large and the market small or limited, the buyer or consumer will receive the larger portion of the duties collected by our own government. There is a fac-simile of the telegram published in the Colonist on October 25. It was a lie—so my hon. friend says. I am sorry not for myself, but for my hon. friend that that party in British Columbia had to resort to such devices.

"It would be to take away a market of from eight to ten millions of people; while the loss they could inflict on us would be to take away a market of ninety or a hundred millions of people on certain commodities which at that time had begun to flow in that direction."

(Colonist, Oct. 25th.)

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Election Pointers for the People

such article can be verified at any time by anyone.

The day of the consumer has come.

Is it any wonder, then, that the Conservatives, for want of any argument against reciprocity, are not only driven to their old tactic of flag-waving, but would seem to insinuate that Canadians will have their country annexed to the United States without their having any voice in the matter?

If this annexation cry was not only humiliating to Canadian spirit, but insulting to the intelligence of the Canadian people, one would scarcely think it worth while to treat it seriously. Can any one point to anything that has ever been done by the Conservative Party in Canada to in any way foster the Imperial spirit. Such a cry by such a party can only be conceived in desperation and born in hypocrisy.

There is nothing now, however, about this feature of Tory flag-waving. Most of our citizens will recall how in the dull time before '98, in the days of stagnation and dry rot, when the Tories were in power, how our then representatives used to periodically wave the flag at election times and going back to Ottawa would promptly vote for an increase of duty on British iron. In fact, it was only on similar occasions to these that they were ever heard of, and as far as their ever getting anything done for the city, their performances were a standing joke.

Why in the name of common sense should we be accused of disloyalty to the Empire because we wish to make with another nation a purely business agreement of a nature indisputably beneficial to ourselves? Are we not of age here in Canada, so that we are competent to make business arrangements with other dealers without being called disloyal? Does not England herself do an enormous volume of trade with the United States, and is she disloyal to the Empire?

Keep in line with the rest of Canada so that the spirit of progress will not be killed in Victoria.

For what can Harry Barnard do for Victoria in the cold shades of the opposition at Ottawa?

All over Canada the people are going to vote for Reciprocity. Do it in Victoria and vote for Templeman.

Then as to the annexation cry. This

in the words of Sir Wilfrid Laurier is "Arrant nonsense." Annexation can only come by conquest or by agreement. The latter is no more likely to happen than the former. Because we propose to enter into a business contract, which from our point of view will lower the cost of living and open up a larger market for our products, and in other ways will very materially benefit us, we are accused of disloyalty by the Conservatives. The same Conservatives, forsooth, who have in this province handed over to Americans immense tracts of land and timber limits!

Well weigh these things, and vote for Templeman and reciprocity on the 21st September.

This will mean that you are keeping in line with the progressive spirit which this city is now feeling the effects of.

What with the very extensive street work that is being carried on, the large amount of sewer construction just beginning, the Sooke Lake water scheme, and other big projects which are likely to be set on foot in the near future, there will be more than enough work to go around for many years to come.

Let the working-man see to it that while he gets the standard rate of wages, he does not have to pay exorbitant prices for the necessities of life. He now has his chance to increase the purchasing power of his wages by voting for reciprocity. By doing this he will also help to keep in power a Government under which Canada has become prosperous.

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is that we have the very best shipping facilities. (Applause.)

We want to better the docks of the city, and there is one way in which we can do that, and that is by building a breakwater at Brotchie ledge. It is a local matter, but I do not think we are asking too much in suggesting to our prospective member that he give the project his support with the government with a view to furthering the proposition. We are progressing rapidly, but our further progress and prosperity is dependent on the passing of the reciprocity pact. (Applause.)

In the course of his reply Hon. Mr. Templeman said: It is absolutely correct that, with the completion of the Panama canal and the inauguration of the reciprocity proposals the tremendous growth of trade following in the wake of these two events will render the present conditions of the harbor altogether inadequate for the increasing business; and I think it is wisdom on the part of the public to take time by the forelock in the matter of providing adequate shipping facilities for the future.

"So far as I am concerned I will certainly do everything within my power, as I have already done (cheers) to secure the co-operation of Dr. Pugsley, minister of public works, in the breakwater project. In fact I may say that I already have his assurance that as soon as I am convinced of the feasibility of the scheme he will be ready to put his engineers to work on the job. (Loud cheers.) In regard to the post office, I may say that it was started by a Conservative government, and it was still in an incompetent condition in 1897. I have no doubt whatever that a new post office, more centrally situated, would better suit the convenience of the public. I know very well that it is crowded already. The post office and the customs house are full to overflowing, and many of the officials are in very cramped position. It will be necessary to concentrate these offices in the present office and build a new post office in a more central place.

